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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LETTERS from a FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* BRITISH COLONIES.

LETTER VI.

Beloved Countrymen,

IT may perhaps be objected againſt the arguments that have been offered to the public, concerning the legal power of the parliament, "that it has always exerciſed the power of impoſing duties, for the purpoſes of raiſing a revenue on the productions of theſe colonies carried to *Great-Britain*, which may be called a tax on them." To this objection I anſwer, that this is no violation of the rights of the colonies, it being implied in the relation between them and *Great-Britain*, that they ſhould not carry ſuch commodities to other nations, as ſhould enable them to interfere with the mother country. The impoſition of duties on theſe commodities, when brought to her, is only a conſequence of her parental right; and if the point is thoroughly examined, the duties will be found to be laid on the people of the mother country. Whatever they are, they muſt proportionably raiſe the price of the goods, and conſequently muſt be paid by the conſumers. In this light they were conſidered by the parliament in the 25th *Charles* II. Chap. 7, Sect. 2, which ſays, that the productions of the plantations were carried from one to another free from all cuſtoms, "while the ſubjects of this your kingdom of *England* have paid *great cuſtoms and impoſitions for what of them have been* SPENT HERE," &c.

Beſides, if *Great-Britain* exports theſe commodities again, the duties will injure her own trade, ſo that ſhe cannot hurt us, without plainly and immediately hurting herſelf; and this is our check againſt her acting arbitrarily in this reſpect.

* It may be perhaps further objected, "that it being granted that ſtatutes made for regulating trade, are binding upon us, it will be difficult for any perſons, but the makers of the laws, to determine, which of them are made for the regulating of trade, and which for raiſing a revenue; and that from hence may ariſe confuſion."

To this I anſwer, that the objection is of no force in the preſent caſe, or ſuch as reſemble it; becauſe the act now in queſtion, is formed *expreſly* FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF RAISING A REVENUE.

However, ſuppoſing the deſign of parliament had not been *expreſſed*, the objection ſeems to me of no weight, with regard to the influence which thoſe who may make it, might expect it ought to have on the conduct of theſe colonies.

It is true, that *impoſitions for raiſing a revenue*, may be hereafter called *regulations of trade*: But names will not change the nature of things. Indeed we ought firmly to believe, what is an undoubted truth, confirmed by the unhappy experience of many ſtates heretofore free, that UNLESS THE MOST WATCHFUL ATTENTION BE EXERTED, A NEW SERVITUDE MAY BE SLIPPED UPON US, UNDER THE SANCTION OF USUAL AND RESPECTABLE TERMS.

Thus the *Cæſars* ruined the *Roman* liberty, under the titles of *tribunicial* and *dictatorial* authorities---old and venerable dignities, known in the moſt flouriſhing times of freedom. In imitation of the ſame policy, *James* II. when he *meant* to eſtabliſh popery, talked of liberty of conſcience, the moſt ſacred of all liberties; and had thereby almoſt deceived the Diſſenters into deſtruction.

All artful rulers, who ſtrive to extend their power beyond its juſt limits, endeavour to give to their attempts as much ſemblance of legality as poſſible. Thoſe who ſucceed them may venture to go a little further; for each new encroachment will be ſtrengthened by a former. "† That which is now ſupported by examples, growing old, will become an example itſelf," and thus ſupport freſh uſurpations.

A free people therefore can never be too quick in obſerving, nor too firm in oppoſing the beginnings of *alteration* either in *form* or *reality*, reſpecting inſtitutions formed for their ſecurity. The firſt leads to the laſt: Yet, on the other hand, nothing is more certain, than that the *forms* of liberty may be retained, when the *ſubſtance* is gone. In government, as well as in religion, "The *letter* killeth, but the *ſpirit* giveth life ‡."

I will beg leave to enforce this remark by a few inſtances. The crown, by the conſtitution, has the prerogative of creating peers. The exiſtence of that order, in due number and dignity, is eſſential to the conſtitution; and if the crown did not exerciſe that prerogative, the peerage muſt have long ſince decreaſed ſo much as to have loſt its proper influence. Suppoſe a prince, for ſome unjuſt purpoſes, ſhould, from time to time, advance ſo many needy, profligate wretches to that rank, that all the independance of the houſe of lords ſhould be deſtroyed; there would then be a manifeſt violation of the conſtitution, *under the appearance of uſing legal prerogative.*

The houſe of commons claims the privilege of forming all money bills, and will not ſuffer either of the other branches of the legiſlature to add to, or alter them; contending, that their power ſimply extends to an acceptance or rejection of them. This privilege appears to be juſt: But under pretence of this juſt privilege, the houſe of commons has claimed a licence of tacking to money bills, clauſes relating to things of a totally different kind, and thus forcing them in a manner on the king and lords. This ſeems to be an abuſe of that privilege, and it may be vaſtly more abuſed. Suppoſe a future houſe, influenced by ſome diſcontented demagogues---in a time of danger, ſhould tack to a money bill, ſomething ſo injurious to the king and peers, that they would not aſſent to it, and yet the commons ſhould obſtinately inſiſt on it; the whole kingdom would be expoſed to ruin, *under the appearance of maintaining a valuable privilege.*

In theſe caſes it might be difficult for a while to determine, whether the king intended to exerciſe his prerogative in a conſtitutional manner or not; or whether the commons inſiſted on their demand factiouſly, or for the public good: But ſurely the conduct of the crown, or of the houſe, would in time ſufficiently explain itſelf.

Ought not the PEOPLE therefore to watch? to obſerve facts? to ſearch into cauſes? to inveſtigate deſigns? And have they not a right of JUDGING from the evidence before them, on no ſlighter points than their *liberty* and *happineſs?* It would be leſs than trifling, wherever a *Britiſh* government is eſtabliſhed, to make uſe of any arguments to prove ſuch a right. It is ſufficient to remind the reader of the day on the anniverſary of which the firſt of theſe letters is dated.

I will now apply what has been ſaid to the preſent queſtion.

The *nature* of any impoſitions laid by parliament on theſe colonies, muſt determine the *deſign* in laying them. It may not be eaſy in every inſtance to diſcover that deſign. Wherever it is doubtful, I think ſubmiſſion cannot be dangerous; nay, it muſt be right; for, in my opinion, there is no privilege theſe colonies claim, which they ought in *duty* and *prudence* more earneſtly to maintain and defend, than the authority of the *Britiſh* parliament to regulate the trade of all her dominions. Without this authority, the benefits ſhe enjoys from our commerce, muſt be loſt to her: The bleſſings we enjoy from our dependance upon her, muſt be loſt to us. Her ſtrength muſt decay; her glory vaniſh; and ſhe cannot ſuffer, without our partaking in her misfortune. *Let us therefore cheriſh her intereſts as our own, and give her every thing, that it becomes* FREEMEN *to give or to receive.*

The *nature* of any impoſitions ſhe may lay upon us may in general be known, by conſidering how far they relate to the preſerving in due order the connection between the ſeveral parts of the *Britiſh* empire. One thing we may be aſſured of, which is this---Whenever ſhe impoſes duties on commodities, to be paid only upon their exportation from *Great-Britain* to theſe colonies, it is not a regulation of trade, but a deſign to raiſe a revenue upon us. Other inſtances may happen, which it may not be neceſſary at preſent to dwell on. I hope theſe colonies will never, to their lateſt exiſtence, want underſtanding ſufficient to diſcover the intentions of thoſe who rule over them, nor the reſolution neceſſary for aſſerting their intereſts. They will always have the ſame rights, that all free ſtates have, of judging when their privileges are invaded, and of uſing all prudent meaſures for preſerving them.

Quocirca vivite fortes
Fortiaque adverſis opponite pectora rebus.
Wherefore keep up your ſpirits, and gallantly oppoſe this adverſe courſe of affairs.

A FARMER.

* *If any one ſhould obſerve that no oppoſition has been made to the legality of the* 4th Geo. III. *Chap.* 15, *which is the* FIRST *act of parliament that ever impoſed duties on the importations into* America *for the expreſſed purpoſe of raiſing a revenue there; I anſwer---Firſt, That though the act expreſly mentions the raiſing a revenue in* America, *yet it ſeems that it had as much in view the "improving and ſecuring the trade between the ſame and* Great-Britain," *which words are part of its title: And the preamble ſays, "Whereas it is expedient that new proviſions and regulations ſhould be eſtabliſhed for improving the revenue of this kingdom, and* for extending and ſecuring the navigation and commerce between *Great-Britain* and your Majeſty's dominions in *America*, *which by the peace have been ſo happily extended and enlarged,*" &c. *Secondly,* All *the duties mentioned in that act are impoſed ſolely on the* productions and manufactures of foreign countries, *and not a ſingle duty laid on any production or manufacture of our mother country. Thirdly, The authority of the provincial aſſemblies is not therein ſo plainly* attacked *as by the laſt act, which makes proviſion for defraying the charges of the "adminiſtration of juſtice," and "the ſupport of civil government." Fourthly, That it being* doubtful, *whether the intention of the* 4th Geo. III. *Chap.* 15, *was not as much* to regulate trade, *as* to raiſe a revenue, *the minds of the people here were wholly engroſſed by the terror of the Stamp-Act, then impending over them, about the intention of which there could be* no doubt.

Theſe reaſons ſo far diſtinguiſh the 4th Geo. III. *Chap.* 15, *from the laſt act, that it is not to be wondered at, that the firſt ſhould have been ſubmitted to, tho' the laſt ſhould excite the moſt univerſal and ſpirited oppoſition. For this will be found, on the ſtricteſt examination, to be, in the* principle *on which it is founded, and in the* conſequences *that muſt attend it, if poſſible, more deſtructive than the* Stamp-Act. *It is, to ſpeak plainly, a* prodigy *in our laws; not having one* Britiſh *feature.*

† TACITUS.

‡ 2 COR. iii. 6.

A few Bags of
PEPPER,
To be SOLD by
JOSHUA CRESSON,
In Front-Street, four Doors below the Corner of Cheſtnut-Street, and directly oppoſite Winey and Bunner's Store. ¶

STOLEN, on the 31ſt of December, from the Houſe of John Craig, Tavern-keeper, in Warrington Townſhip, Bucks County, a BAY HORSE, 14 Hands and an Half high, 11 Years old, a natural Pacer; has a ſmall Star in his Forehead, a Wall Eye on the near Side, and ſeveral Saddle Spots on his Back; had neither Brand nor Ear-mark, a little light coloured on his Buttocks, was dock'd ſhort, his hind Feet white above the Footlocks, newly ſhod all round, and the Shoes ſteeled at the Fore-parts. Alſo an Engliſh Saddle, with green Houſings, and a double reined Curb Bridle. Whoever takes up and ſecures the Thief and Horſe, ſo that the former be brought to Juſtice, and the latter returned to the Owner, ſhall have FOUR POUNDS Reward, or Thirty Shillings for the Horſe only, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN BARNHILL, in Philadelphia, or JAMES BARKLEY, living in the aforeſaid Townſhip. ¶

New-Caſtle Hundred, December 25, 1767.

WHEREAS a certain HENRY GUNNIS, Weaver, of the Hundred and County of New-Caſtle, on Delaware, did, on the Tenth Inſtant, wrongfully and deceitfully obtain of me the Subſcriber, a Bond or Obligation, for the Payment of Eight Pounds; therefore I take this Method to requeſt all Perſons not to take any Aſſignment of ſaid Bond or Obligation, as I was much wronged by ſaid Gunnis, and am determined not to pay the ſame, till compelled by Law.

¶ ARTHUR M'ARDLE.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

ABOUT 34 Acres of Woodland, well timbered, about ſix Miles from Philadelphia, and two and an Half from Germantown, bounding on the River Schuylkill, with a Stone Dwelling-houſe and Stone Cooper's Shop thereon; alſo a good Stone Quarry, and three or four Acres of Bottom Meadow in Graſs, with a good Conveniency for a public Ferry, there being a large Ferry-boat, and Rope kept to croſs ſaid River.

Alſo another Lot of 14 Acres, near adjoining the above, likewiſe bounding on Schuylkill, with a Conveniency for a Shad Fiſhery, having a ſmall Stone Fiſhing-houſe on it, and about three Acres of Bottom Meadow, in very good Graſs; and a fine Run of Water, that has a very great Fall, and might be made Uſe of for a Snuff, Sickle or Fulling-mill.

Likewiſe a Lot of Three-quarters of an Acre, butting on Wiſſahiccon Road and Schuylkill, very convenient for a Store and Landing-place, being about a Mile above the Lower Falls. This Piece may be had on Ground-rent. The whole adjoining Lands of John Vanderen. For Terms, apply to MELCHIOR MING, of Germantown. Where may be had, a Variety of the beſt Fruit Trees in the Spring. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE BLACK TROTTING HORSE, full fifteen Hands high, has been uſed, and well broke, to a Chariot. He is ſold for no other Reaſon, but that his Partner is lately dead, and the Owner has no Uſe for him. Enquire of the Printers of this Paper. ⊕

STRAYED away, about the Beginning of laſt June, from CHARLES LABAR, living near the Gap, on Delaware, in Northampton County, Three three Year old Cattle, two Heifers, and one Steer; one Heifer black and white, pied, with a Crop and a Hole in the near Ear, and a Crop and half Crop in the off Ear; the Steer red and white, pied; the other Heifer red, with a white Face; theſe two marked with a Crop in the near Ear, and two Slits in the off Ear. Whoever takes them up, and leaves Word at ſaid Charles Labar's, or at Thomas Silimon's, living in the Forks of Delaware, or with William Corbet, living in Bucks County, Buckingham Townſhip, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, paid by me

¶ WILLIAM CORBET.

FORASMUCH as JOHN JOHNSON, of the Townſhip of Haverford, County of Cheſter, and Province of Pennſylvania, adverтiſed in the Gazette, No. 2034, that I the Subſcriber, of the Town, County and Province aforeſaid, did fraudulently obtain of him two Obligations of Five Pounds each, on or about the 11th Day of November laſt; the which Accuſation is illegal, erroneous, falſe and unjuſt. For at the Contract, for which the ſaid two Notes were given, there was ſtrict Equity and Juſtice done him, reſpecting the Affair now ſubſiſting between us the ſaid Parties, in the Preſence of ſeveral worthy Neighbours of Veracity, who will willingly teſtify to the Merits of the Cauſe, when legally called as Witneſſes thereunto, to manifeſt the Calumny done me the Subſcriber; and I further importune the Public, to admit me to ſay, that I never did, or was ever known by my Neighbours and Acquaintance, to uſe Means, by Brotherly Aſſiſtance, or other Competitors or Abettors whatſoever, to amuſe and deceive the Public with the aboveſaid Charge, when the real Apprehenſions, and perhaps not without a Cauſe, were grounded on a direct oppoſite Circumſtance, is the general Opinion, and may be made appear at a proper Time. ¶ ISAAC VAUGRAN.

JOHN WILKINSON, BRUSH-MAKER, in Cheſtnut-Street, between Front and Second Streets, PHILADELPHIA, ſtill continues to buy Hogs Briſtles; where may be had all Sorts and Sizes of Bruſhes, Wholeſale and Retail, made in the neateſt and beſt Manner, at the loweſt rates, viz. long ſweeping and ſcrubbing Bruſhes, gilt Hearth Bruſhes, Furniture Bruſhes, Duſting Bruſhes, Carpet Bruſhes, Comb Bruſhes, Fleſh Bruſhes, Ivory Teeth Bruſhes, Ivory Buckle Bruſhes, neat Shaving Bruſhes and Boxes, Hatters Bruſhes, Tanners and Curriers Bruſhes, Poliſhing Bruſhes for Joiners and Silverſmiths, Tar Bruſhes, Mop Tallow Bruſhes, Painters Bruſhes, ſundry Sizes Whitewaſh Bruſhes, Shoe Bruſhes, and Blacking Ball, Harneſs Bruſhes for Coaches, Water Bruſhes for Carriages, Oil Bruſhes, Weavers and Clothiers Bruſhes, and ſundry other Sorts of Bruſhes, too tedious to mention. ¶

December 28, 2767.

WHEREAS Eliſabeth, the Wife of John Bader, has left her Huſband, and taken up with another Man, and runs him in Debt; this is therefore to forbid all Perſons from truſting her on his Account, as he will pay no Debts of her contracting from this Date. § JOHN BADER.

STrayed from Col. Jones's, on the Ridge road, near Philadelphia, the firſt of November laſt, a ſmall red COW, with a white face, a ſore on one eye, a hole through each horn, and a cut in each ear. Whoever brings ſaid cow to DAVID REID, gardiner, in Spring-Garden, ſhall have a DOLLAR reward, with reaſonable charges. ¶

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A Tract of LAND, ſituate in Tulpehocken townſhip, Berks county, containing 39 acres, 12 acres cleared, the remainder well timbered; on ſaid tract is erected a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, 34 by 30 feet, well finiſhed; likewiſe a good BREW-HOUSE, with a pump to bring the water into the kettle, &c. a commodious place for making of malt, with all the utenſils thereto belonging; the whole is very convenient for a public houſe, it being ſituate on the great road leading from Reading to John Harris's ferry. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to the owner, living on the premiſes,

¶ BENJAMIN SPYCKER.

VIENNA, August 29.

THE great cause between the French East-India Company and M. de Bussy, having been determined in favour of the latter, he soon after sent a letter to his advocate M. Gabier, in which after thanking him for his good offices, he gave him his choice to accept of 20000 crowns in ready money, or a rent charge of 1000 crowns per annum.

LONDON, September 22.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Erfurt, Aug. 28.

"In the Church of the Peterſbourg Benedictines, here, is ſhewn the Tomb of Louis, Count Gleichen, of the illuſtrious Houſe of Swartzbourg, which had given an Emperor to Germany. The Count was made Priſoner in an Engagement againſt the Saracens, and ſuffered a long and ſevere Captivity. As he was at Work one Day in the Gardens of the Sultan, he was accoſted and aſked ſome Queſtions by his Maſter's Daughter, who was walking there. The agreeable Perſon of the Count, and his Addreſs in working, ſo greatly pleaſed the Princeſs, that ſhe promiſed to ſet him free, and go off with him, provided he would marry her. "I have a Wife and Children," anſwered he.---"That Signifies nothing," ſays ſhe, "the Cuſtom of my Country allows a Man to have ſeveral Wives." The Count was not obſtinate, he acquieſced to this Reaſon, and gave her his Promiſe. The Princeſs made uſe of ſuch Speed and Addreſs to releaſe him from his Captivity, that they were ſoon ready to embark on board a Ship. They arrived ſafely at Venice. The Count there found one of his Domeſtics, who had been travelling about to gain Intelligence of him, and was informed by this Servant, that his Wife and Children were well. He haſtened immediately to Rome, and after having ingenuouſly related what had happened, he obtained of the Pope a ſolemn Permiſſion to keep both his Wives. This happened in the Year 1240, and in the Pontificate of Gregory XI. If the Holy Father ſhewed himſelf indulgent, the Count's Wife was not leſs complaiſant; for ſhe greatly careſſed the Saracen Lady, who had been the Cauſe of her recovering her dear Huſband, and conceived for her Rival a peculiar Tenderneſs. The Saracen Princeſs made a ſuitable return to all her Civilities; and being herſelf ſterile, ſhe tenderly loved the great Number of Children the Counteſs bore.---At Gleichen is ſtill ſhewn the Bed whereon the Count and his two Wives lay. After their Death they were all three buried in the ſame Tomb, as appears by the following Epitaph:

"Here lie the Bodies of two rival Wives, who with unparallelled Affection loved each other as Siſters, and me extremely. The one fled from Mahomet to follow her Huſband; the other was willing to embrace the Spouſe ſhe had recovered. United by the Ties of matrimonial Love, we had, when living, but one matrimonial Bed, and in our Death only one Marble cover us."

September 24. When the laſt letters were received from the Grenades, it was currently reported, that all the Spaniſh ports in the Weſt-Indies would be ſhut to the importation of African ſlaves by the Engliſh, the French of Martinico having left no ſtone unturned to poſſeſs themſelves entirely of that lucrative trade.

It was yeſterday ſtrongly reported, that advice had been received from Senegal, that the French were building a fort on the banks of that river, and that the Governor of that place was not in a condition to oppoſe them, on account of the Garriſon being ſo much reduced by ſickneſs; how far this report may be true, time will ſoon determine, as ſeveral ſhips are daily expected from that part of the world.

Oct. 2. Yeſterday another expreſs arrived at St. James's, with advice of the death of her Royal Highneſs Mary, Princeſs of Heſſe-Caſſel, daughter of the late king, and aunt to his preſent Majeſty. Her Royal Highneſs was born Feb. 22, 1722, and was married July 28, 1740, to his Serene Highneſs Frederick, Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel; by whom ſhe had iſſue three ſons, viz. 1. William, Hereditary Prince, Viceroy of Norway. 2. Charles, a Lieutenant-General, &c. in the ſervice of the King of Denmark. 3. Frederick, a Colonel of a Heſſian Regiment.

It is remarkable, that no leſs than four perſons of the Blood Royal of England have died in leſs than One Year and Eleven Months, viz. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, Oct. 31, 1765; Prince Frederick, youngeſt brother of his preſent Majeſty, Dec. 29, 1765; the Duke of York, Sept. 17, 1767; and laſtly, the Princeſs of Heſſe the ſame Month and Year.

Letters from Rome mention, that the Pope has lately had the Misfortune to loſe the fineſt Sett of Medals in Europe: They had been collecting many Ages, and were depoſited in his Chamber for Security; but it ſeems ſome Perſon of Taſte found Means to remove them. It is added, that his Holineſs has offered his Plenary Abſolution, and a Reward to the Virtuoſo who ſtole them, in caſe he will bring them back.

They write from Newfoundland, that his Majeſty's armed Schooner St. John, had taken ſeven New-England ſmall Craft, ſmuggling with the French at Miquelon, and carried them into Placentia, where they were condemned.

Oct. 3. They write from Breſt, that 2000 tons of ſhip timber had juſt arrived there, in Swediſh tranſports, from the Baltick, for the uſe of the King's dock yards.

We hear that a great Perſonage, among other acts of her munificence, cloaths and educates forty boys, and an equal number of girls, to guard againſt thoſe dangers which the want of education ſubjects the younger part of both ſexes to.

It is thought that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter will be appointed Keeper of Windſor Lodge and Park, in the room of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

It is talked, that a promotion of General Officers will ſoon take place, and that amongſt the reſt, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter will be declared a Major General.

It was this morning reported, that the Eaſt-India Company's troops had lately defeated a body of the Morattoes, and totally diſperſed them.

They write from Plymouth, that the workmen in the Dock of that place, have, for ſome time paſt, been employed double tides, in getting ready the ſhips of war, intended to replace thoſe lately arrived from foreign ſtations.

Laſt night, about Nine o'Clock, a new-born Child was found in a Baſket oppoſite the Burying Ground in Drury Lane. Some Signs of Life were perceived when firſt diſcovered, but expired ſoon after. It had ſeveral Bruiſes on its Body, and particularly its Mouth was very bloody. On Enquiry it appeared, that a Shoemaker's Lad found the Baſket, which he carried home to his Maſter, who expecting to find ſomething valuable, but enraged at his Diſappointment, he threw the Baſket out of a Two-Pair-of-ſtairs Window, which occaſioned the Child's Death.

By Captain YOUNG, arrived at New-York from Briſtol, in twelve Weeks Paſſage, we have the following Articles, viz.

VIENNA, September 9.

YEſterday, at ſix in the evening, the Duke de St. Elizabeth, the Neapolitan Ambaſſador Extraordinary, went in ſtate to the Caſtle of Schonbrun, where he was received by the Great Officers of the Court, the foot guards being under arms, and the Noble German and Hungarian guards forming a lane through the apartments. He was firſt admitted to an audience of the Emperor, and then to that of the Empreſs Queen, of whom he made a ſolemn demand of the Archdutcheſs Maria Joſepha, in marriage for the King his Maſter. After this her Royal Highneſs was introduced into the audience chamber, on which ſhe made a deep curt'ſey to her auguſt mother, who informed her, ſhe had given her conſent to the demand that had been made. Then the Archdutcheſs received from the Ambaſſador a letter from his Sicilian Majeſty, and a picture of that Monarch, which was immediately faſtened to her Royal Highneſs's breaſt by the Miſtreſs of her Houſhold, the Counteſs of Lerchenfeld. There was a ball at night, opened by the Emperor and the future Queen, and afterwards a ſupper of ſeveral tables.

Stockholm, Sept. 4. The Government has given notice to all trading perſons whom it may concern, that the negociation for renewing the treaty of peace between the Republic of Venice and the Regency of Algiers, is broke off, and war declared on both ſides.

LONDON, *September* 25.

It is ſaid that the Right Hon. Philip Tiſdall, Eſq; Principal Secretary of State, and Attorney General, in Ireland, is appointed Lord Chancellor of that kingdom.

This morning ſeveral Agents for the American Colonies had a long conference with the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, at his Lordſhip's houſe in Hill-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare.

Sept. 28. Prince Lewis of Wolfenbuttle, brother to Prince Ferdinand, and who was Governor to the Stadtholder during his long minority, ſtill continues at the head of the Cabinet in Holland; the favourite of his maſter, and the darling of the people.

A few days ago ſailed from Breſt three Dutch tranſports laden with ammunition and ſtores, under convoy of the Duc de Grammont frigate of 36 guns, for the Iſle of Goree, on the African coaſt; the frigate had three companies of foot on board.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Campbelton, Scotland, dated September 10.

"It is with pleaſure I now ſend you a confirmation of the accounts formerly mentioned, of the ſucceſs of our veſſels in fiſhing on the coaſt of Newfoundland. The ſloop Stonefield, in which I am concerned, arrived here the 28th ult. from Newfoundland, in ſixteen days. She has killed, and brought home (though very late in getting there) 12,000 fiſh. The reſt of our town veſſels have likewiſe got each from 10 to 14,000. As this is the firſt trial of the kind, we are much taken with our ſucceſs, and are now very buſy in preparing for our next outfits."

Oct. 1. Letters from Leghorn mention, that a great number of Jews were embarking from different ports of Italy, and the Levant, with intention to ſettle in Corſica, where people of all nations are received with open arms, provided that they bring money or the arts with them.

Letters from Conſtantinople of the 11th ult. ſay, "The plague, which had ſpread itſelf but little in this capital, has within a few days paſt made great progreſs; ſo that there is not one quarter of the metropolis free from it."

October 3. We hear that her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia is ſo much indiſpoſed on account of the death of her nephew the Duke of York, that ſhe is attended by two phyſicians.

Conſiderable wagers are now depending in the city, that there will be more Scotch members to repreſent the counties, cities, or boroughs in England, in the next Parliament, than has been known ſince the union.

Oct. 6. An ingenious ſhipwright at Portſmouth, has lately built a ſmall veſſel of an entire new conſtruction, after the manner of an Indian praw, which works to windward without going about, and runs in fair weather 18 miles in an hour. It is taken from the model of one of the veſſels brought home by the late Lord Anſon in the Centurion, from the Ladrone Iſlands.

Extract of a letter from John Wilkes, Eſq;
Paris, Rue des Saints Peres.

"I read in the public papers the article of my intending to offer myſelf a candidate for the city of London, at the next General Election. I will acknowledge, to ſo true a friend as you, that nothing could ſo much flatter me, as the repreſenting in Parliament the capital of my country where I was born. I have ſeen ſeveral gentlemen of the city here, who gave me hopes of ſucceſs. You, who are on the ſpot, and know the city perfectly, can beſt tell me, if their hopes for me were probable or not; or only the ſanguine wiſhes of warm and zealous friends. I know I may be choſen, though abſent, and an out law; it is an adjudged caſe. But do you think, my dear friend, that I have a proſpect of ſucceſs? If there is, I ſhall beg you, and my other well-wiſhers, to concert the plan, and to exert yourſelves on the occaſion. I am very deſirous to know your ſentiments, who are on the ſpot, and can judge ſo truly, &c. &c. &c."

QUEBEC, November 26.

On Monday, the 16th inſt. was determined, in the court of Vice-admiralty, a cauſe betwixt Richard Green, commander, and William Sholl, mate of the ſhip Bethia, both being plaintiffs. The captain's charge againſt the mate was, threatning his life, and ſtriking him when on the high ſeas, with many more mutinous practices, diſobedience of orders, and neglect of the ſhip's duty. The mate's complaint was, that the captain, while on the high ſeas, had ſtruck him ſo violent a blow on the head with a mallet, as greatly endangered his life, uſing very bad language to him both before and after the ſaid blow. When after examining ſeveral Witneſſes on both ſides, the judge, without going out of court, honourably acquitted the mate, and adjudged the captain to pay him all actual expences, occaſioned by the ſaid trial; and likewiſe to pay his paſſage to London. The council for the captain was Mr. George Suckling, and for the mate, the Attorney General, and Mr. Williams.

BOSTON, December 17.

Friday laſt arrived here, the Nova-Scotia Packet, Capt. Cavenaugh, from Halifax. Richard Reeves, Eſq; Regiſter of Seizures, and firſt Clerk to the Honourable Board of Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, &c. came Paſſenger in the ſaid Packet.

The Honourable the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms have appointed Samuel Fitch, Eſq; their Sollicitor. And

George Lyde, Eſq; Surveyor and Searcher of the Cuſtoms for the Port of Boſton, until the Arrival of Robert Chamier, Eſq; the preſent Surveyor, &c. who is now in England.

We hear that a Number of Trading Gentlemen at Providence have petitioned the Honourable Board of Commiſſioners here, that a Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms may be appointed to reſide in that Place.

North-America, which extends above Two Thouſand Miles, yields in great Plenty, moſt of the Neceſſaries, and even Conveniences of Life, which are the Production of Europe, and why then may not our Manufactures ſupply the Place of Europe? The manufacturing of Paper, upon which ſo exorbitant a Duty has been laid, now demands our particular Attention. The Hollanders, owing to their Care and Frugality, manufacture Paper at leaſt 20 *per Cent.* lower than the Engliſh, and export large Quantities of Linen Rags yearly to England. The City of Dublin, about the Year ----, by ſmall Premiums for the three Perſons of the Female Sex, who collected the greateſt Quantity of Rags, procured in a very ſhort Time, more than a ſufficient Quantity for their own Conſumption. And if the ſame Meaſure was purſued by the Inhabitants of the ſeveral Provinces, the Linen Rags, of which great Quantities are deſtroyed in every Town, it would ſoon enable us to keep within ourſelves, the great Sums of Money which are annually exported for that Article.

PHILO-PATRIÆ.

NEW-YORK, December 28.

Our lateſt Accounts from the Weſt-Indies, furniſh but a very poor Proſpect of a Crop to the Sugar Planters, all their Plants and forward Rattoons being lodged by heavy Winds, which oblige many of them to go about long before they otherwiſe would.

It is ſaid, that the Merchants of this Town, trading to the Weſt-Indies, are about applying to the Corporation, to paſs a BYE-LAW, that no White-Oak Hogſhead Staves ſhall be deemed merchantable by the Cullers, but ſuch as are Three-quarters of an Inch thick on the Heart Edge, and broad, clear of Sap, which we hope will reſtore the Credit of our Lumber, and enable us to ſhare that Branch of Trade with Pennſylvania, and other Provinces, that have, for ſome Years paſt, rivalled us in it at the Weſt-India Markets. The North-River Lumber is remarkably good, which, from the great Plenty of fine Lumber on each Side that River, it is hoped will ſo continue: Indeed the Thing moſt likely to hurt its Credit is, the permitting the Stave-Getters from New-Jerſey, and other Parts (who have been uſed to get very ordinary Lumber) to work our good Timber.

We can aſſure the Public, That Mr. Ebenezer Hurd, of Connecticut, who has rode Poſt for 40 Years between this City and Seybrook, had made in his own Family, this preſent Year, by only his Wife and Children, no leſs than 500 Yards of Linen and Woollen, the whole of the Wooll and Flax of his own Raiſing.

Saturday Capt. Durell arrived here from Surrinam, in 35 Days; About a Month ſince, he ſpoke with the Schooner Lark, Capt. Titcomb, from Newberry, for the Grenades, all well.

Saturday alſo arrived here from Jamaica, in five Weeks, the Ship Liberty, Capt. Beard, by whom we learn, that Capt. Thomas Moore, in a Brig, and Capt. Boyd, in a Brig alſo, were both arrived there from this Port; and that all Sorts of Proviſions were very plenty at that Iſland.

A Gentleman from Rhode-Iſland, gives us the following Account, That he ſailed from thence for this Port, on Monday the 14th Inſtant, in a Sloop belonging to Providence, Samuel Jacobs, Maſter, in Company with 13 others, all bound this Way, and that the ſame Night they were, about 12 o'Clock, all driven aſhore at Stonington Harbour, in a violent Gale at North-Eaſt; that the Sloop he was in is entirely loſt, with half her Cargo; Capt. Whitman, loſt, with Part of his Cargo; Capt. King aſhore, but received little Damage; a Bermuda Sloop from Tortola, for this Port, entirely loſt; two Schooners from Marblehead, and three Sloops from the Vineyard, all aſhore; the Gentleman further ſays, that he believes there is no leſs than forty Sail aſhore between Fairfield and Point-Judith; and that he was told at New-London, that the Day before the Gale came on, 24 Sail of Veſſels all deeply loaded, for the Weſt-Indies, ſailed from thence, and that the People were very uneaſy about their Fate.

Jan. 4. *Monday night arrived here Captain Clark, in a ſhip in 11 weeks from Coleraine. The 8th of December, in lat.* 37, *long.* 61 *ſpoke with Captain Rogers, in a brig from Boſton for Dominica, 5 days out:----The 14th following, in lat.* 32, *long.* 66, *ſpoke Captain Devonſhire, in a brig from Philadelphia for Madeira, 3 days out;---and the 17th, in lat.* 37, *ſpoke a ſloop from Boſton for Dominica, but could not learn the maſter's name.*

Captain Young ſailed from King-Road the 10th of October. Spoke with the following veſſels, viz. The 3d of December, in long. 61:10, *with a brig from Boſton, 7 days out, not known where bound, or the maſter's name; the 7th following, with Captain Sinclair, in a ſhip from Glaſgow, for Virginia,* 130 *leagues to the eaſtward of Cape-Henry; 6 days after, in lat.* 36:54, *with Captain Engliſh, in a brig from this port for Dominica,* 400 *miles from Sandy-Hook; and on the* 22*d of December, in lat.* 37; *in a very hard gale of wind, with a brig from Philadelphia, maſter's name unknown, as alſo where bound.*

Our harbour has been filled with ice almoſt every day laſt week, but as the weather ſeems now a little more moderate, we are in hopes ſeveral veſſels that are now ready for ſailing, will be able to get out.

Yeſterday Captain Blake arrived here in 30 *days, from the Weſt-Indies; he ſaw ſeveral veſſels off a few days ſince, which he imagined were bound this way: Laſt Monday he ſpoke with Captain Walker from this port, bound for New-Orleans.*

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.

In ASSEMBLY,

Tueſday, January 5, 1768. A. M.

Reſolved,

THAT this HOUSE will receive no Petitions for private Bills, after the Twentieth of this Inſtant.

Extract from the Journals,
CHARLES MOORE, *Clerk of Aſſembly.*

Tueſday laſt two Gentlemen arrived here from Lewes-Town, who came Paſſengers in the Ship Hercules, Captain Hammet, from London, and inform, that they left Graveſend the 5th of October, and on the 13th ſpoke the Belfaſt Packet, Captain Robinſon, from Belfaſt for this Port, five Days out; alſo on the Paſſage ſpoke Captain Miller, from New-York for London, 18 Days out; and about four Weeks ago ſpoke the Falmouth, Captain Stevenſon, from Virginia for Glaſgow, out five Days.

Captain Simpſon, from Antigua, is arrived at Lewes-Town; and Captain Eaſtwick, from St. Euſtatia, is got into Cohanſey Creek.

Sunday laſt the Ship Rainbow, Captain Correy, came up to Town from Ladd's Cove, where ſhe had been caught in the Ice, as mentioned in our laſt, having received no Damage.

Since our laſt GEORGE CROGHAN, Eſq; Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern Diſtrict of America, arrived here in good Health from Detroit, by the Way of Fort Pitt.

Thurſday Morning laſt, a Cooper's Shop was burnt at Kenſington, occaſioned by a Boy having careleſly dropped ſome Fire he was carrying there.

The Commiſſioners for carrying into Execution the Articles of Agreement formerly entered into between the Honourable the Proprietors of Pennſylvania and Maryland, for aſcertaining the Limits of this Province and the Lower Counties, and Maryland, met lately, at Chriſtiana Bridge, and confirmed the Lines that have been for many Years paſt running out; which finiſhes their Buſineſs. The Lines are marked by Stones ſet up along the ſame, every Mile, and the Weſtern Line, which divides this Province from Maryland, is extended ſome Miles beyond the Meridian of Pittſburgh, which is ſomething ſhort of the five Degrees Weſt from the River Delaware, granted to Pennſylvania.

To the PRINTERS.

HOWEVER little ſome may think of common News-Papers, to a wiſe man they appear the ark of God, for the ſafety of the people. Their fullneſs of general entertainment, ſmall bulk and price, recommend them to every one, and the variety of matters, with the great importance of many of them, awaken the minds of many to a ſolid inquiry of intereſts they would otherwiſe never once dream of. The preſs, and the maintainers of its freedom, are become very obnoxious to the gentlemen of high fortune, *and no meaſure will be left untried, to cruſh the ſeditious diſturbers of the public tranquility. Rebellion, treaſon, hereſy, any pretence, if there is but power. There are but two methods of government, leading and driving; nothing will lead the people, but a conviction their ſafety and intereſts are the concern of their rulers; and when the arguments uſed on the ſide of power fail to evince theſe points, then may we expect to hear of racks and gibbets, and inquiſitions in plenty, and the moſt worthy members of the community deprived of their places of power to guard the rights of the people. Aſſemblies, and right of trial by juries, muſt be undermined by degrees, but haſtened as much as poſſible, leſt a new adminiſtration ſhould be forced in by a deſperate people, before things can be thoroughly eſtabliſhed. A man muſt be ſlow of underſtanding indeed, to be at any loſs for the tendency of preſent meaſures. Dominica is taxed by the prerogative alone, without pretence of parliament; and what is the difference in the condition of the whole continent, beſides the pretence? Touch not, taſte not, handle not, leſt deſtruction come upon you ſuddenly, and there be none to deliver!*

PROVIDUS.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 17s. 6d. Wheat 5s. 9d. Indian Corn 2s. 9d. Ship Bread 17s. Middling Ditto 28s. Pipe Staves 10l. 10s. Barrel Ditto 4l. Hogſhead Ditto 6l. 10s. Beef 65s. Pork 65s. Weſt-India Rum 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. New-England Ditto 2s. 1d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 1d. Madeira Wine 40 to 60l. Muſcovado Sugar 40 to 56s. Melaſſes 21d. to 22d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 11d. Pitch 14s. Tar 11s. Turpentine 16s. 6d. Tobacco 15s. to 30s. Rice 17s. Liſbon Salt 16d. Flaxſeed 7s. 4d. Bohea Tea 4s. 3d. Hemp 4d. Halfpenny to 5d. Cotton 1s. 10d. Bar Iron 24l. Pig Iron 7l. 10s. Muſtard-ſeed 32 s.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Charming Nancy, J. Mullowny, from Halifax.

OUTWARDS. Brig Carpenter, C. Jenkins, for Montſerrat.

CLEARED. Ship Catherine, A. Henderſon, to Cadiz.

CHOICE HYSON TEA,

In ſmall Cheſts, or in Pound Canniſters, to be ſold by

Chriſtophers and Charles Marſhall,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

On SINCERITY.

OF all the ſocial virtues, ſincerity in our words and actions, is not only the leaſt painful to practiſe, but the moſt neceſſary and beneficial to ſociety; and therefore, it is leſs excuſable to be deficient in this point. It is not a complexional virtue; neither does it require ſtudy and application, and long habit, to make it familiar: It flows from the natural, plain dictates of reaſon; and is generally moſt prevalent in thoſe, who have had the leaſt intercourſe with the buſy world.----At the ſame time, it has ſo extenſive an influence on the happineſs of mankind, that of itſelf, even without the aſſiſtance of laws, it will contribute more to the eaſe and quiet of a community, than the beſt laws imaginable can avail, without this integrity of heart.---- And, indeed, if once we ſuppoſe this cement of ſociety to be wholly taken away, men had much better refuge themſelves from one another in foreſts and mountains, and lie hid in caves, than aſſemble under diſguiſes: Since their being gathered into cities, as it were in maſquerade, gives them only a fairer opportunity of betraying and ruining each other; while the poor muſt inevitably become a prey to the wealthy, and the honeſt man fall into the ſnares of the crafty. So that the perſon, who either in his words, or in his actions, reſerves a ſecret intention to himſelf, contrary to what he profeſſes, and is in reality different from what he appears to be, does (as much as lies in his power) ſubvert the foundations of the community, in which he lives, and merits the indignation of mankind; Since he, who diſſembles with, or betrays one man, would betray every man, if he could, with advantage to himſelf.

Remarkable Inſtance of the Exerciſe of JUSTICE, *by the Sultan of* Damaſcus.

A POOR Villager complained to Mahumoud, Sultan of Damaſcus, that a young Turk of diſtinction had broke into his houſe, and inſulted him ſo, that he was forced to abandon it, with his wife and family, to the ſhameful abuſes of that bold intruder, who afterwards eſcaped, and remained unknown. The Sultan, very much moved, charged the ſufferer to come immediately and give him notice, if ever that Turk ſhould repeat the inſult; which he did three days after, and the poor man complained to the Sultan accordingly, who, taking a few attendants, immediately went with him. It was night when they came to the houſe; but the Sultan ordered all the lights to be put out, then ruſhed boldly in, and with his ſabre cut the raviſher in pieces. After which he ordered a torch to be lighted; and looking on the face of the malefactor, immediately with an air of joy fell down on the ground, and praiſed GOD. When he roſe, he bid the man of the houſe bring him what victuals he had, which was only ſome ſtale brown bread, and buttermilk, of which the Sultan eat and drank heartily; and then being ready to return, at the poor man's requeſt, explained all theſe myſterious circumſtances as follows: "You muſt know, ſaid he, that upon hearing this complaint, and the deſcription you gave me of the criminal, I concluded he could be no other than my own ſon: Therefore, leſt my eyes ſhould ſuborn my heart, and the tenderneſs of nature enervate the arm of juſtice, I reſolved, through the undiſtinguiſhing veil of night, to give it ſcope. But when I beheld it was not he, but only an officer of my guard, I fell down with gladneſs, to give thanks unto GOD, that my own offſpring had not in this affair deſerved my wrath, nor met with my vengeance. And after all, I aſked what proviſion you had at hand, to ſatisfy my hunger, and repair this fleſhly frame, which my reſentment would not ſuffer me to gratify, either with ſleep or ſuſtenance, from the moment I heard this accuſation, till I had thus puniſhed the author of your wrongs, and ſhewed myſelf worthy of my peoples obedience: For this one example ſhall make it known among them, that you have a Prince, under whom there is no ſufferer ſo mean, who need fear to be denied redreſs; and no offender ſo great, as may hope to eſcape puniſhment."

An ANECDOTE *of the Cardinal* FARNESE.

ONE day a poor widow, encouraged by the great fame of Cardinal Farneſe's generoſity, came into the Hall of the Cardinal with her only Daughter, a beautiful maid of ſeventeen years of age; when her turn came to be heard among the croud of petitioners, the Cardinal diſcerning the marks of an extraordinary modeſty in her face and carriage, as alſo in her daughter, encouraged her to tell her wants freely; ſhe bluſhed, and not without tears thus addreſſed herſelf to him. My Lord, I owe for the rent of my houſe five crowns, and ſuch is my misfortune, that I have no other means to pay it, ſave what would break my heart, ſince my landlord threatens to force me to it, that is, to proſtitute my daughter, whom I have hitherto with great care educated in virtue, and an abhorrence of that odious crime. What I beg of your eminence is, that you would pleaſe to interpoſe your ſacred authority, and protect us from the violence of this cruel man, 'til by our honeſt induſtry we can procure the money for him. The Cardinal, moved with admiration of the woman's virtue and innocent modeſty, bid her be of good courage. Then he immediately wrote a billet, and giving it into the widow's hands, Go, ſaid he, to my ſteward with this paper, and he will deliver the five crowns to pay thy rent. The poor woman over-joyed, returning the Cardinal a thouſand thanks, went directly to the ſteward, and gave him the note: Which when he read, he told her out fifty crowns. She, aſtoniſhed at the meaning of it, and fearing this was only the ſteward's trick to try her honeſty, refuſed to take above five, ſaying ſhe aſked of the Cardinal for no more, and ſhe was ſure it was ſome miſtake. On the other ſide, the ſteward inſiſted on his maſter's order, not daring to call it in queſtion. But all the arguments he could uſe, were inſufficient to prevail on her to take any more than five crowns. Wherefore to end the controverſy, he offered to go back with her to the Cardinal, and refer it to him. When they came before that munificent prince, and he was fully informed of the buſineſs, 'tis true, ſaid he, I miſtook in writing fifty crowns, give the paper, and I will rectify it. Thereupon he wrote again, ſaying thus to the woman, ſo much candour and virtue deſerves a recompence; here I have ordered you five hundred crowns; what you can ſpare of it, lay up as a dowry to give your daughter in marriage.

A true CHARACTER *of* LORD CHIEF JUSTICE PRATT, (*now* LORD CAMBDEN)

A FRIEND to all whom juſtice can defend,
A foe to none, but who deſerves no friend;
Guardian of law, true to thy Prince's truſt,
Mild without weakneſs, without rigour juſt.
Where truth reclines, thy judgment pours its weight,
And fixes juſtice firmer in her ſeat:
Where error leads, thou ſett'ſt it all aright;
But guilt, though titled, ſtartles at thy ſight.
Great Judge! were ev'ry ermin'd ſire like thee,
Then would the world, as at the firſt be free;
Virtue on earth might then be ſaid to reign,
Impartial juſtice would our rights maintain.

January 6, 1768.

THE CATALOGUE of BOOKS, to be SOLD at AUCTION, will be delivered on Tueſday next, at the London Coffee-Houſe, or at the public Vendue Store.

THE Creditors of GEORGE and JOHN KIDD, are requeſted to ſend in their Accounts, properly atteſted, to MEASE and MILLER, or they will be excluded the Firſt Dividend, which the Aſſignees intend to make the 20th of March next.

MURRAY and BLAIR,
MEASE and MILLER,
JAMES STEUART,
THOMAS DICAS, } Aſſignees.

BOND and BYRN,

ARE now ſelling off their GOODS, at their Store in Second-Street, the Corner of Norris's-Alley, either Wholeſale at 90 per Cent. advance on the Sterling Coſt, or Retail at 100 per Cent. for Caſh only. The Ladies may there be furniſhed with various Silks, Gauzes, Muſlins, Laces, &c. And, as their Partnerſhip will ſoon diſſolve, they requeſt all Perſons indebted thereto, to make Payment by the Firſt of April, or their Accounts will be put in Suit. ¶ 8 W.

BY Virtue of ſundry Writs to me directed, will be ſold by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 9th Day of January inſtant, on the Premiſes, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, a certain Frame Tenement, Shop, Sheds, and ſundry Buildings, ſituate on the South Side of Market-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia, on a Lot of Ground, adjoining the Goal, and Ground of Henry Keppele, the elder, which Tenements the purchaſer may have the Privilege of removing from off the ſaid Lot, if he ſhould think proper; alſo ſundry Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture; the whole late the Property of Daniel Swan; ſeized and taken in Execution, by WILLIAM PARR, late Sheriff.

PHILIP KINSEY,

At the corner of Cheſtnut and Second-ſtreets, intending to decline the buſineſs, will ſell the following goods, lately imported, on lower terms than any other perſon, for caſh or ſhort credit, viz.

A NEAT aſſortment of ſuperfine, middling and coarſe broadcloths, rattinets, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, dorſettees, everlaſtings, black and cloth coloured allopeens, black bombazeen and crape, hatband crapes, cotton velvets, Iriſh linens, ſheetings, cambricks and lawns, long lawns, ozenbrigs, napkening, clouting and worſted damaſks, garlix, pomeranias, white corded demity, womens white kid, white, purple and cloth coloured lamb and black ſhammy gloves and mitts, cotton counterpanes, ſilk and worſted breeches patterns, fine muſlins, ſilk and worſted hoſe and mitts, &c. All perſons indebted to him, are deſired to diſcharge their debts, to prevent being ſued. ¶

WHEREAS CHARLES BROCKDEN, by reaſon of his Age and Indiſpoſition, not being ſufficiently able to tranſact his Affairs, hath conveyed to me all his Eſtate, both real and perſonal, in Truſt, and granted to me his full and whole Power to tranſact all his Buſineſs; Notice of which is hereby given, that all Perſons, whom it may concern, govern themſelves accordingly. Thoſe who have any Goods or Effects of his in their Poſſeſſion, are deſired to deliver them; thoſe who are indebted, are requeſted to pay the ſame, as no Receipt or Voucher from any other Perſon will be a good Diſcharge; and all who have juſt Demands againſt him, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted.

RICHARD WALN.

N. B. To be lett, the Houſe in which the ſaid Charles Brockden lately dwelt, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet. ¶

WHITE and CALDWELL,

Have imported from London, in the Ship Nancy and Suckey, Captain Keais,

A LARGE and neat Aſſortment of WOOLLENS, ſuitable to the Seaſon; alſo ſome beſt German Steel.

They have alſo for Sale, at their Store in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, very neat Ten-plate Stoves, and Pig Metal of the beſt Quality. tbc.

LOST, on Friday laſt, betwixt the Goal and Cherry Alley, in Philadelphia, a SILVER WATCH, with a China Face, Maker's Name James Lloyd, London, No. 7965; the Swivel looſe; and the Spring of the Outer Caſe broke. Whoever brings it to the Printers hereof, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward. ¶

RUN away from ROBERT SMITH, living in Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, in Pennſylvania, on the 26th of December laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named CHARLES FLEMING, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a fair complexion, and pale hair; had on, when he went off, a blue turned coat, with metal buttons, and is very remarkable, by a ſeam acroſs the back of the ſame, blue jacket, blackiſh velvet breeches, half worn felt hat, a pair of light grey fulled ſtockings, and new ſhoes, with hob nails in them. He took with him a black dog, with long hair, but it is probable he will part with the dog, and change his apparel. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him to his maſter, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, paid by § ROBERT SMITH.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

Philadelphia, January 5, 1768.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of the ſtable of John Lukens, at the ſign of the George, in Philadelphia, between the hours of 5 and 7 in the evening, a large black roan MARE, about 15 hands high, 6 or 7 years old next ſpring, ſhe has a mealy noſe, and we think a ſmall ſtar, but are not quite certain of it, a ſwitch tail, paces and trots, ſhod all round, her fore ſhoes ſteeled at the toes, corked high for a draft, which ſhe is moſt uſed to. Whoever ſecures the mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have his property again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward; or for the mare only, if ſtolen, Thirty Shillings, if not ſtolen, Twenty Shillings, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN LUKENS, at the George, or JOHN BARROW, in the manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county. ¶

TO BE SEEN,

At the Crooked Billet, in Market-ſtreet, near the Court-Houſe, Philadelphia (Price Three Pence)

A TWO YEAR OLD HOG, 12 Hands high, and in Length 10 Feet; thought to be the largeſt of its Kind ever ſeen in America. ¶

RUN away, on the third inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Chriſtiana Hundred, New-Caſtle county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named WILLIAM LEE, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high, fair complexion, with light ſtrait hair, cut pretty cloſe on the top of his head, and has a ſtammering in his ſpeech: Had on, and took with him, two ſhirts, one fine, the other coarſe, two coats, one of a ſnuff colour, almoſt new, with carved yellow buttons; the other a light colour, pretty much worn, without buttons; two jackets, one the ſame cloth as the firſt-mentioned coat, the other ſtriped flannel, the ſtripes croſs-ways, two pair of buckſkin breeches, one pair almoſt new, the other pretty much worn, blue and white yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, pieced, with carved yellow buckles, an old caſtor hat, that has been cut in the brim, and ſewed up again, and a black ſilk handkercheif about his neck. He ſerved four years with one Chriſtopher Wilſon, in New-Caſtle county, and may probably have his old indentures with him, or may change his name to Brian Daily. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

⊕ DAVID SCHOLEFIELD.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION, with a good ſtone houſe and barn thereon, containing 31 acres, ſix of which is good meadow; a young orchard of 160 apple trees, a pleaſant ſituation, and convenient to market, being ſituated in the Northern Liberties of this city, and on a lane leading from the Three Mile Stone, on Frankford road, to the Riſing Sun, and not more than three and an half miles from the Court-houſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſuch a place, may have two or three years credit for moſt of the money. For further particulars, enquire of

JOSEPH DONALDSON.

*** The MANAGERS of the Earl Townſhip Church and School-houſe LOTTERY, hereby inform the Public, that they have begun to roll up the Tickets, and are making Preparations for the Drawing, which will ſoon begin, and whereof Notice will be given in the News Papers. In the mean while Tickets, at Fifteen Shillings each, may yet be had at the Habitations of the Managers, as heretofore mentioned in the Pennſylvania Gazette, and of Henry Miller, Printer in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1768.

WAS found about two Weeks ago, a BRASS KETTLE, at the upper End of Front-ſtreet, ſuppoſed to be dropt out of a Waggon. The Owner thereof proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have it again, by applying to the Printers hereof. ¶

WHEREAS I the Subſcriber have, for ſome Time paſt, lived much diſſatisfied with my Wife Margaret, by running me in Debt, without my Knowledge; I am under a Neceſſity to take this Method to forewarn the Public, not to truſt her on my Account, for I will pay no Debt of her contracting from the Date hereof; as Witneſs my Hand, this ſixth Day of January, 1768. § ISAAC DORLAND.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1768.

FRANCIS WADE,

Takes this method of informing his friends and former cuſtomers, that he has removed his goods from the houſe where he formerly lived, to the houſe Magdalen Devine lived in, nearly oppoſite to where he removed from, and the fourth door from the Friends Meeting-houſe in Second-ſtreet,

WHERE he continues to ſell all his remaining ſtock of dry goods, agreeable to his former advertiſement, conſiderably under prime coſt, for caſh only. He muſt at ſame time acquaint thoſe that ſtand indebted to him, for the laſt time, and who have paid no regard to his former advertiſement, that unleſs they come and diſcharge their reſpective debts in ſix weeks from the above date, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of taking ſuch ſteps to recover the ſame, in a manner that he has hitherto endeavoured to avoid, and hopes at this time he may be prevented from ſo doing, by their ſpeedy compliance, ſo as to enable him to get out of the buſineſs he has ſo long followed with the reputation every honeſt man would wiſh, as well as to enable him to carry on the buſineſs he is at preſent entered into; and takes this opportunity of acquainting his friends, and the public in general, that he has now got his brew-houſe and malt-houſe all in good order, ſo as to carry on the buſineſs in all its branches, as well as to be able to ſupply his cuſtomers, in both town and country, on equal terms with any other perſon in this place. He muſt likewiſe inform thoſe gentlemen that export beer to Carolina, or any other of the colonies, that he intends to have a conſtant ſupply of beer ſuitable for exportation, and flatters himſelf, from the pains he has hitherto taken, and intends to continue, that he will be able to ſupply ſuch as are pleaſed to make trial of his beer, with ſuch as he has no doubt will give a general ſatisfaction to their correſpondents, it being his determined reſolution, to have it to equal any that is exported from this place, having an opportunity ſo to do, on account of having all conveniencies for making his own malt, and has laid in a ſtock of barley ſo to do, by which means he can ſupply ſuch as chuſes, with a fine wholſome pale ale or beer, in imitation of the Briſtol and Liverpool beer, as well as any other ſort brewed in this place, having conveniency to dry his malt with Coal, which prevents the beer that is made of ſuch, having that diſagreeable ſmoaky twang that ſome has; and as he intends to enlarge in this branch of buſineſs, by the encouragement he has already had, he hopes, by his care and induſtry in it, to merit the favour of thoſe that have not yet made trial of his beer.

N. B. Said Wade has a large tract of land, on the eaſt ſide of Lake Champlain, in the province of New-York, within about 20 miles of Crown-Point, and nearly oppoſite Mr. Gilliland's ſettlement, which tract has a commodious front on the lake, with fine meadow ground thereon, clear of hills, and a moſt convenient place for fiſhing, which the lake abounds with. Any perſon that has a mind to purchaſe ſuch a tract, or ſwap a place in this province for it, may know the terms, by applying to ſaid Wade; it is looked upon by thoſe that are ſettled about it, to be equal to any on the lake for proſpect, quality, and an agreeable ſituation. If not diſpoſed of between this and next April, he will lett it out, on very eaſy terms, to any induſtrious farmers, being all ſurveyed, and laid out in 200 acre lots, and part of it cleared. There are 2400 acres, and all in a body. His only reaſon for parting with it is, that his preſent buſineſs will not admit of his giving it any attendance. tbc

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A Small PLANTATION, between 50 and 60 acres, lying on the great road, near Pennypack Bridge, ten miles from this city, very pleaſantly ſituated in Lower Dublin townſhip, having on the ſame about 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made, with about 17 acres of wood-land, a good orchard, and ſundry ſorts of fruit, an old houſe and kitchen, a very good ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a ſpring that never fails.---- Enquire of JOHN PAUL, near the ſaid premiſes, or of CHARLES JERVIS, in Philadelphia.

N. B. The purchaſer, on paying one half of the purchaſe money, may have time to pay the remainder, giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt.

Alſo to be LETT, by CHARLES JERVIS, about three acres of land, with a ſmall houſe and kitchen, a well of good water, oven, and a good orchard, of one acre, with ſundry kinds of fruit; the other part garden and mowing ground, one mile from the city, lying in Southwark. ¶

ON Friday Night, the firſt of this inſt. January, was broke open, the Houſe of John Delong, at the new Furnace at Badſtow, near Little Egg-Harbour, and ſundry Goods taken, viz. a new Suit of brown Saggathy, with gilt Buttons, two Blankets, two Sheets, a Sett of China, and ſeveral Handkerchiefs. The ſaid Robbery was committed by one William M'Coy, a ſhort ſet Man, ſtoop ſhouldered, a little Pock-marked, and has ſandy curled Hair; he was ſeen with the above Clothes on, in Company with a ſhort well ſet Woman, of a dark Complexion, and black Hair, who wore a Damaſk or ſtriped Silk Gown, white Stockings, and Leather heeled Shoes; they croſſed Cooper's Ferry on Tueſday laſt. Whoever apprehends ſaid Thief, ſo as he be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN DELONG.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A Valuable PLANTATION, in the Great Valley, Treddiffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 154 acres, about 18 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile from a griſt mill and two ſaw-mills, and is very handy to ſeveral houſes of worſhip; there is about one half cleared, the other is very well timbered, about ſeven acres of good watered meadow, and more might be eaſily made, with little or no trouble, as it only wants to be plowed; there is water plenty for about 10 acres all ſummer, and with little expence there might be a dam made to turn the water, which would water the meadow all winter; the fences in good repair. There is on the ſaid plantation a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a kitchen, barn, ſtable, cow-houſe, and ſheep-houſe; alſo a good draw-well of good water, near the door, a good ſpring, and houſe over it; likewiſe a good bearing orchard, that bears every year, a good lime ſtone quarry, and good kiln. The title is good, and the place may be entered on the firſt of April next, or ſooner, if required. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, or to Mr. JOHN HOWARD, joyner, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. THOMAS CALVERT.

N. B. Part of the land is freſh limed. tbc 2 m.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On the eleventh day of January inst. at the dwelling-house of William Brown, in Woolwich townſhip, in the county of Glouceſter, Weſt New-Jerſey, at ten of the clock in the forenoon,

SUNDRY horſes, cows, and young cattle, a pair of fat oxen, hogs and ſheep, a large quantity of good hay, rye and indian corn, green rye growing in the ground, a variety of farming utenſils, ſuch as carts, plows, harrows, axes, hoes, &c. The remainder of the time of two young ſervant boys, and one girl, a wherry with two ſails, a large quantity of flax, and cyder. Alſo, a variety of very genteel houſhold furniture.

And on the ſame day will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, a plantation, and tract of land, containing 340 acres, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, on the river Delaware, oppoſite Marcus-Hook, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, very convenient for attending that market, on which there is a good dwelling-houſe, barn and orchard, about 50 acres of cleared upland, 70 acres of as good meadow, and in as good order, as any in the ſaid county, and 40 acres more may be made, being now under good bank; the upland may be eaſily manured with mud. Alſo, one third part of Oldman's-creek-iſland, containing 140 acres, lying about half a mile from the above, being a very convenient range for ſwine. And 4 acres of cedar ſwamp, full of timber, on the eaſt ſide of Raccoon-creek, about 3 miles from the above plantation, being all late the perſonal and real eſtate of the ſaid William Brown. The conditions of ſale will be made known, at the time and place aforeſaid, by SAMUEL BILES, JOHN HINCHMAN, and SAMUEL BLACKWOOD, Aſſignees.

To be ſold by private ſale, 3 two ſtory brick houſes, each 14 feet front, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, which now rent for 50 l. per annum. Any perſon, inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to any of the above aſſignees, or to Whitehead Jones, at the upper end of Market-ſtreet, in Philadelphia. ¶

N. B. The creditors of the ſaid William Brown are deſired to attend, at his dwelling-houſe in Woolwich aforeſaid, on the ſaid eleventh day of January next, with their ſeveral demands againſt him, that they may be then ſettled.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Saturday, the 9th day of January inſt. at one o'clock, at the houſe of Peter Valleau, the old Blue Ball tavern, in Lower Chicheſter townſhip, Cheſter county, will be ſold, by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 58 acres, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, bounded by lands of John Marſhall, John Price, John Peters, and the river Delaware. As alſo one other meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 120 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Chicheſter townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Benjamin Ford, Thomas Perkins, Thomas Robinſon deceaſed, and William Lindſay. Alſo at the ſaid time and place will be ſold, two luſty ſtrong Negroe men, good farmers; likewiſe wheat in the ground, &c. late the eſtate and effects of ſaid Peter Valleau, ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Monday, the 11th day of January inſt. at David Howell's tavern, in Tredyffrin, will be ſold, by vendue, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 35 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Tredyffrin aforeſaid, and county of Cheſter, bounded by lands of David Evans, Jacob Sharrandan, and others. As alſo a piece of woodland, in ſaid townſhip, containing about 10 acres, bounded by lands of Thomas Sharp, Iſaac Wayne, David Evans, and others; late the eſtate of John David, Evan David, and Meſhech David; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Tueſday, the 12th day of January inſt. at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold, by public vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 128 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, and county of Cheſter, bounded by lands of Joſeph Hayes, Jeffery Bentley, Thomas Bailey, Owen Thomas, and Joſeph Parker, Eſq; deceaſed; late the eſtate of George Bentley; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the Eaſt Side of Second-ſtreet, containing in Front, on ſaid Street, 14 Feet 6 Inches, and extending back 80 Feet, to a 3 Feet Alley, leading into Arch-ſtreet; the Houſe is 14 Feet 6 Inches wide, and 40 Feet deep, carried up in the Back 3 Story high with Brick, and in the Front two Story, with two Garrets, alſo a good Brick Kitchen; ſubject to a Ground-Rent of Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings, Pennſylvania Currency, per Annum; now rented to Mr. William Cannon, for Fifty Pounds per Annum; bounded on the North by the Houſe Mr. Cornelius Bradford lives in, and on the South by Mr. Samuel Cheeſeman's Houſe. For further Particulars, enquire of Joſeph Redman, in Market-ſtreet, or of Dr. John Redman, oppoſite the ſaid Lot.

Likewiſe to be ſold by the Subſcribers, a Parcel of Sadlery and Ironmongery Ware, conſiderably under what they can be imported for.

JOSEPH REDMAN,
Tbc. JOHN REDMAN.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

STrayed or ſtolen, on Tueſday night, the firſt of this inſtant December, from a paſture near Queen's-town, in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, a ſorrel GELDING, about 14 hands and an half high, a round, ſtrong-made horſe, has a little white on his forehead, large ſaddle marks on his back, near the withers, hanging mane, ſwitch tail, and was 12 years old laſt ſpring; he trots and gallops, and has been uſed to go in a chair. Alſo a brown GELDING, ſome thing higher than the other, but not ſo ſtrong-made, is glaſs eyed, has a blaze in his face, white hind feet, hog mane, ſwitch tail, and may be 11 or 12 years old; this horſe paces naturally, has been uſed to the plow, and has ſome white hairs on his neck, occaſioned by the galling of the collar, neither of them branded, and their other marks, if any, are not remembered. Forty Shillings for taking up and bringing home theſe two horſes to the ſubſcriber, in Queen Anne's county, or Twenty Shillings for either of them, if taken up in this county; and Three Pounds, or Thirty Shillings for either, if taken up out of this county; and, if ſtolen, Twelve Pounds reward for apprehending and bringing to juſtice the thief or thieves, will be paid upon conviction, by

¶ JAMES HOLLYDAY.

ELLIS LEWIS,

HAS IMPORTED,

A LARGE and good Aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, midling and coarſe BOULTING CLOTHS, which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms at his Houſe in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, oppoſite Archibald M'Call's. From his Experience in Boulting Cloths and the Millering Buſineſs, he can give proper Directions to Millers and others, that are unacquainted, and they may depend on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths, and them that are moſt ſuitable to every Part of the Boulting Buſineſs. ¶ 8 W.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, the 16th ult. from the Subſcriber, living in Baltimore Town, an indented Iriſh Servant, named Thomas Owings, a ſtout well ſet Fellow, about 25 Years of Age, has a large Mouth, and ſpeaks good Engliſh, wears ſhort brown Hair; had on, and took with him, a blue Cloth Coat, half worn, an old Snuff coloured Coat, a white Flannel Jacket, lappelled, without Sleeves, a Pair of blue coarſe Cloth Breeches, lined with Ozenbrigs, quite new, a Pair of coarſe Yarn Stockings, ribbed, Country made Shoes, an old Felt Hat, and Ozenbrigs Shirt; he is a Plaiſterer by Trade, and his Cloaths are ſtained with Lime. He ſtole and took away with him, a large black Gelding, a Man's Hunting Saddle, with Buckſkin Seat, and an old Bridle; the Horſe is lame in his Shoulder, has conſtantly been uſed in a Waggon, paces heavy, and is ſhod all round; it is ſuppoſed he has ſtole ſome other Cloaths, may have a Paſs, and change his Name; he has been in the Country about four Months. Whoever takes up and brings home ſaid Servant, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, and for the Servant and Horſe, the above Reward, paid by JOHN DEAVER. ¶ 5 W.

To be LETT by the SUBSCRIBER,

A Valuable tract of LAND, about two miles from the Head of Buſh river, containing 600 acres, of which is about 250 acres cleared ground, under good fence and repair, with 20 acres of good meadow, large orchards of apples and peaches, with good buildings thereon; ſuch as a dwelling-houſe, well finiſhed, with three rooms below ſtairs, a kitchen, dairy, ſtables for horſes and horned cattle, corn-houſe, barn, pailed garden, &c. with about 60 acres of wheat in the ground; and there is likewiſe to be lett with it, a good ſtock of creatures, ſuch as horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, with implements of every kind, ſuitable for carrying on the farm. On the ſaid land are likewiſe two ſmall tenements, ſuitable for ſmall families, under good repair alſo, and will be lett either with, or without, the aforeſaid farm. Alſo 300 acres of land, lying about a mile from ſaid river, with about 100 acres of cleared land, under fence, with a dwelling-houſe, to be lett with, or without, a ſtock - - Likewiſe 90 acres of land at Buſh town, on ſaid river, where the ſubſcriber now lives, moſt of which is under very good fence and repair, with convenient buildings, ſuch as a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſmoak-houſe, corn-houſe, ſtable, garden, &c. with a good pump-well, and 20 acres of wheat in the ground. Alſo two ſmall tenements thereon, adjoining the town, ſuitable for tradeſmen. And a very good brick houſe in Buſh town, 2 ſtory high, and good cellars under, with 3 rooms, and a ſtore, below ſtairs, and convenient chambers above, well ſituated and convenient for a man in trade. The terms may be known, by applying at ſaid place, in Baltimore county, to JOHN LEE WEBSTER. ¶

New-York, November 2, 1767.

TEN thouſand and thirty acres of LAND, lying between thoſe two branches of Delaware river, called in Evans's map by the names of Mohawks Branch, and Popackton Branch, which has been advertiſed for ſale by James Parker of New-York, near a year ago, at 2s. and 6d. per acre, is now once more advertiſed to be ſold at the low price of 2s. proc. per acre only, if a purchaſer appears this fall: It is offered thus cheap, purely on account of the neceſſity the owner is in for the caſh. This land has an indiſputable title, is clear of quit-rent for ever, and is not 50 miles land carriage from Eſopus, where ſloops come and go to New-York: It lies partly in an oblong ſhape, and extending from branch to branch, bounds upon each; and might make 20 good farms of 500 acres each, and every farm bound upon one or other of the branches, from whence it is navigable down to Philadelphia, at all ſuch times as the freſhes make Delaware navigable above the falls. There is a conſiderable quantity of low land on both ſides, and ſome good ſtreams on the tract. And if any perſons are minded to view it, on applying to David Cox, a ſmall diſtance from Eſq; Broadhead's, at Cuſhectunk, he will either go himſelf, or ſend a perſon, to ſhew them the land; provided they apply before the winter ſets in.

The ſaid Parker is not owner of the land, but if 20 perſons will join to purchaſe, he will be one of them, pay his twentieth part of the coſt, and take his twentieth part of the land by lot with the reſt; and when it is conſidered, that this country is daily extending its ſettlements, and ſcarce any valuable land in this climate to be got for double that price, within 50 miles of navigable water, excluſive of its being clear of quitrent, this land muſt be thought cheap. None of the adjoining lands, in the ſame patent, could be had for one third more.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Deer creek, whereon he now lives, containing 300 acres, with all the valuable improvements thereon; the ſoil fertile, and natural to the production of moſt kinds of grain, graſs, &c. well timbered and watered, being part of a larger tract, including that commonly known by the name of the Croſs Roads, where George Stewart now lives, convenient to a variety of places of worſhip, near ſeveral mills, and about 6 or 8 miles from Swan-creek, and other landings, where veſſels of any burthen frequently come.

Alſo to be ſold, one other tract, in My Lady's Manor, in the county aforeſaid, containing 170 acres of good land, whereon are two dwelling houſes, and a number of other buildings and improvements, ſuch as barns, ſtables, orchards, ſtill-houſe, &c. two very fine meadows, 15 acres, under clover and timothy graſs, and a compleat new merchant and griſt-mill, with two pair of ſtones, and ſuitable cloths for merchant and country buſineſs; the boulting and hoiſting works all go by water; the mill-houſe built with good ſtone and lime, 45 feet long, and 34 feet wide, with every conveniency for carrying on merchant and country work to advantage, being on Great Gunpowder Falls, a never failing ſtream of water; the dam and race capable of being always kept in good order at a trifling expence, ſituate in a part of the country, where may be had plenty of wheat in the ſcarceſt ſeaſons, and about 20 miles from Baltimore town, on the great road leading from that to York-town, and other parts of Pennſylvania; adjoining ſaid mill is alſo built a very good and convenient ſaw-mill.

One other tract or parcel of land, in Donegall townſhip, Lancaſter county, and province of Pennſylvania, containing 319 acres, with good improvements; the land good, and natural to graſs, wheat, rye, &c. &c. On ſaid tract may be made a large quantity of meadow, having conſtant ſtreams of water running through it, convenient to water great part of it at pleaſure; the whole well timbered, and not a mile from a good merchant-mill.

One other tract of land in Paxton townſhip, and county aforeſaid, at the Narrows on Saſquehanna, about three miles from Mr. Hunter's, containing 240 acres; the land is very valuable, but the improvements mean, having been never repaired ſince their deſtruction by the Indians, in the laſt war; on this tract are good conveniencies for making meadow, &c. and is well ſituated for range for cattle.

Alſo to be ſold, one other tract, with ſome ſmall improvements, containing 300 acres of excellent land, on Cuſhakockla, in Cumberland county. To all or any of which will be made an indiſputable title. For terms of ſale, and other particulars, apply to THOMAS HARRIS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, ſtout, healthy, active NEGROE MAN, who is a good Miller, and not ſold for any Fault. For Terms, apply to SAMUEL SHAW, Miller, near Cheſter. ¶

To be LETT,

And entered upon immediately, nearly oppoſite the Meeting-Houſe, in the City of Burlington, Weſt-Jerſey,

A COMMODIOUS new Houſe, with a large Shop, neatly fitted up, ſuitable for any Buſineſs. For further Particulars, enquire of ANNE HUME, who has for ſale, at her Houſe in York-ſtreet, Burlington, a Variety of China, Glaſs, Delph, and Stone Ware; alſo Powder, Shot, Ozenbrigs, Checks, Linen, and various other Articles.

Virginia, November 20, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in King William county, pleaſantly ſituated on Mattapony river, whereon Colonel Thomas Moore now lives, containing 500 acres, to which is added about 40 or 50 acres of marſh, which produces good hay, and is capable of great improvement. On the plantation is a commodious brick houſe, two ſtories high, 4 rooms on a floor, two of them, with a large paſſage, handſomely wainſcoted, four large cellars, and cellar paſſage; the partitions are brick to the top; the out-houſes are good and large, of which there are for every convenience, all in good repair, fit to be entered on immediately. There is alſo on the ſaid plantation an orchard of about 2 or 300 bearing crab trees, with a large garden, in good order. The land is good either for grain or tobacco, and well timbered; a veſſel of 250 tons burthen may load oppoſite the houſe; it is a very convenient ſituation for carrying on a Weſt-India trade, lying in the heart of a grain country. It alſo has the advantage of fine fiſhing and fowling; 500 l. of the purchaſe money to be paid in April next, for the remainder one, two, or three years credit will be given, as may be agreed on, by applying to either of the ſubſcribers, in Hanover county, GEORGE THOMAS, JOHN SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,

THE noted TAVERN at Cheſter, formerly occupied by Aubrey Bevan, and now in the poſſeſſion of Davis Bevan; it is conveniently ſituated, and a well accuſtomed houſe, has a very fine garden, a good ſtone ſtable, waſh-houſe, oat-houſe, ſheds, and all other conveniencies ſuitable for an inn, or tavern. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to DAVIS BEVAN, on the premiſes, to JOHN PEARSON, in Darby, or THOMAS PRYOR, and MARY BEVAN, in Philadelphia. ¶ 8 W.

Imported, and to be ſold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

At his Houſe in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Fourth-ſtreet and the State-Houſe, and at his Store on the Weſt Side of Front-ſtreet, about Half Way between the London Coffee-Houſe and Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

BEST ſuperfine, fine, midling and coarſe BOULTING CLOTHS, where Millers, and others, who are not ſkilled in chuſing Boulting Cloths, may depend on being ſupplied with the beſt Cloths, ſuitable for every Branch of the Boulting Buſineſs, with Directions for fixing, and uſing the ſame, if deſired, as he has had long Experience in Millering and Boulting Cloths. Alſo a few Pair of extraordinary good Cologne and French Bur Milliſtones, and old Madeira Wine by the Pipe, Hogſhead, or Quarter Caſk, at very low Prices.

For CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina,

The BRIGANTINE
PRINCE of WALES,
THOMAS MASON, Commander;
Has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail in three Weeks, if the Weather will permit. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to Captain GEORGE NOARTH, ALEXANDER LUNAN, or ſaid Commander, at Thomas Clifford's Wharff.

To be diſpoſed of by ſaid LUNAN, a Quantity of new Rice, Turpentine in Tierces and Barrels, and Carolina Indigo; and wants, to be delivered as ſoon as the River is open, One Thouſand Buſhels of good Coal-dried Malt, and a Quantity of Hops; for which he will give the very higheſt Price.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1767.

For BARBADOS.

The BRIGANTINE
ELIZABETH,
ISAAC JONES, Maſter.
For Freight or Paſſage, apply to
JACOB SHOEMAKER, jun.
RICHARD WALN,
Or to the Maſter on board, at William Richards's Wharff. She has good Accommodations for Paſſengers, and is a prime Sailer.

To be LETT, and entered upon immediately,

A LARGE new DWELLING HOUSE and commodious BREWERY, on Fourth-ſtreet, near the Corner of Race-ſtreet, occupied by the Subſcribers, together with a good Malt Mill, Stable, Chaiſe-houſe, and all the Stock of Caſks, Bottles, &c. belonging to the ſaid Brewery. Alſo a vacant Corner Lot of 60 Feet on Race, and 70 on Fourth-ſtreets, adjoining the ſaid Dwelling-houſe, and incloſed with a good Board Fence. For Terms, apply to

† THOMAS and CHARLES MOORE.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the Stable of the Subſcriber, in Kent County, Maryland, in the Night of the 23d Inſtant, a large red roan MARE, near 15 Hands high, a natural Pacer, about 9 or 10 Years old, a white Mane, and a Blaze down her Face, remarkable for her eaſy and expeditious Gait in travelling; has lately had the Diſtemper, and is low in Fleſh; if ſhe has any Brand, it is forgot. Whoever ſecures the Thief, and Mare, ſo that the former may be brought to Juſtice, and the latter returned to the Owner, ſhall have the above Reward, or for the Mare only, Forty Shillings, paid by

George-Town, Dec. 28, 1767. JOSEPH MONTGOMERY.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Cheſter-Town, Maryland, the 14th of December inſtant, a Servant Man, named LOCHLAN RIAN, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a fair pale Complexion, and wears his own black Hair: He had on, and took with him, a dark Frize Coat, white Cotton and lappelled Fearnought Veſts, a Pair of half worn black Plush Breeches, a Pair of half worn Engliſh ſhoe Boots, good Country Shoes and Stockings, and a good Hat. He rode a ſmall white Horſe, and an Engliſh Saddle, half worn; he is ſuppoſed to be now in Philadelphia, as he was ſeen there about 4 or 5 Days ago. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges if brought home, paid by EMORY SUDLER.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1767.

THE Partnerſhip of STEWART, DUNCAN, and Company, being expired for ſome Time, and the Management of their outſtanding Affairs devolved ſolely on the Subſcriber; thoſe indebted to them, are deſired to make inſtant Payment, otherwiſe the ſpeedieſt Methods the Law admits will be made uſe of, to compel it. THOMAS DUNCAN.

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January 14, 1768. NUMB. 2038.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LETTERS from a FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* BRITISH COLONIES.

LETTER VII.

My dear Countrymen,

THIS letter is intended more particularly for ſuch of you, whoſe employments in life may have prevented your attending to the conſideration of ſome points that are of great and public importance: For many ſuch perſons there muſt be even in theſe colonies, where the inhabitants in general are more intelligent than any other people whatever, as has been remarked by ſtrangers, and it ſeems with reaſon.

Some of you, perhaps, filled, as I know your breaſts are, with loyalty to our moſt excellent Prince, and with love to our dear mother country, may feel yourſelves inclined, by the affections of your hearts, to approve every action of thoſe whom you ſo much venerate and eſteem. A prejudice thus flowing from goodneſs of diſpoſition, is amiable indeed. I wiſh it could be indulged without danger. Did I think this poſſible, the error ſhould have been adopted, and not oppoſed by me. But in truth, all men are ſubject to the paſſions and frailties of nature; and therefore whatever regard we entertain for the *perſons* of thoſe who govern us, we ſhould always remember that their conduct, as *rulers*, may be influenced by human infirmities.

When any laws, injurious to theſe colonies, are paſſed, we cannot, with the leaſt propriety, ſuppoſe, that any injury was intended us by his Majeſty, or the Lords. For the aſſent of the crown and peers to laws, ſeems, as far as I am able to judge, to have been veſted in them, more for their own ſecurity, than for any other purpoſe. On the other hand, it is the particular buſineſs of the people, to enquire and diſcover what regulations are uſeful for themſelves, and to digeſt and preſent them in the form of bills, to the other orders, to have them enacted into laws. Where theſe laws are to bind *themſelves*, it may be expected, that the houſe of commons will very carefully conſider them: But when they are making laws that are not deſigned to bind *themſelves*, we cannot imagine that their deliberations will be as * cautious and ſcrupulous, as in their own caſe.

I am told, that there is a wonderful addreſs frequently uſed in carrying points in the houſe of commons, by perſons experienced in theſe affairs.---That opportunites are watched---and ſometimes votes are paſſed, that if all the members had been preſent, would have been rejected by a great majority. Certain it is, that when a powerful and artful man has determined on any meaſure againſt theſe colonies, he has always ſucceeded in his attempt. Perhaps therefore it will be proper for us, whenever any oppreſſive act affecting us is paſſed, to attribute it to the inattention of the members of the houſe of commons, and to the malevolence or ambition of ſome factious great man, rather than to any other cauſe.

Now I do verily believe, that the late act of parliament, impoſing duties on paper, &c. was formed by Mr. *Greenville*, and his party, becauſe it is evidently a part of that plan, by which he endeavoured to render himſelf popular at home; and I do alſo believe, that not one half of the members of the houſe of commons, even of thoſe who heard it read, did perceive how deſtructive it was to *American* freedom. For this reaſon, as it is uſual in *Great-Britain*, to conſider the King's ſpeech as the ſpeech of the miniſtry, it may be right here to conſider this act as the act of a *party*----perhaps I ſhould ſpeak more properly, if I was to uſe another term.

There are two ways of laying taxes. One is, by impoſing a certain ſum on particular kinds of property, to be paid by the *uſer* or *conſumer*, or by rating the *perſon* at a certain ſum. The other is, by impoſing a certain ſum on particular kinds of property, to be paid by the *ſeller*.

When a man pays the firſt ſort of tax, he *knows with certainty* that he pays ſo much money *for a tax*. The *conſideration* for which he pays it, is remote, and, it may be, does not occur to him. He is ſenſible too, that he is *commanded and obliged* to pay it *as a tax*; and therefore people are apt to be diſpleaſed with this ſort of tax.

The other ſort of tax is ſubmitted to in a very different manner. The purchaſer of any article, very ſeldom reflects that the ſeller raiſes his price, ſo as to indemnify himſelf for the tax *he* has paid. He knows that the prices of things are continually fluctuating, and if he thinks about the tax, he thinks at the ſame time, in all probability, that he *might* have paid as much, if the article he buys had not been taxed, He gets ſomething *viſible* and *agreeable* for his money; and tax and price are ſo confounded together, that he cannot ſeparate, or does not chuſe to take the trouble of ſeparating them.

This mode of taxation therefore is the mode ſuited to arbitrary and oppreſſive governments. The love of liberty is ſo natural to the human heart, that unfeeling tyrants think themſelves obliged to accommodate their ſchemes as much as they can to the appearance of juſtice and reaſon, and to deceive thoſe whom they reſolve to deſtroy, or oppreſs, by preſenting to them a miſerable picture of freedom, when the ineſtimable original is loſt.

This policy did not eſcape the cruel and rapacious NERO. That monſter, apprehenſive that his crimes might endanger his authority and life, thought proper to do ſome popular acts, to ſecure the obedience of his ſubjects. Among other things, ſays *Tacitus*, "he remitted the twenty-fifth part of the price on the ſale of ſlaves, but rather in *ſhew* than *reality*; for the *ſeller* being ordered to pay it, it became part of the price to the *buyer* ‖."

This is the reflection of the judicious *Hiſtorian*; but the deluded *people* gave their infamous Emperor full credit for his falſe generoſity. Other nations have been treated in the ſame manner the *Romans* were. The honeſt, induſtrious *Germans*, who are ſettled in different parts of this continent, can inform us, that it was this ſort of tax that drove them from their native land to our woods, at that time the ſeats of perfect and undiſturbed freedom.

Their Princes, enflamed by the luſt of power, and the luſt of avarice, two furies that the more they are gorged, the more hungry they grow, tranſgreſſed the bounds they ought, in regard to themſelves, to have obſerved. To keep up the deception in the minds of ſubjects, "there muſt be," ſays † a very learned author, "ſome proportion between the impoſt and the value of the commodity; wherefore there ought not to be an exceſſive duty upon merchandizes of little value. There are countries in which the duty exceeds ſeventeen or eighteen times the value of the commodity. In this caſe the Prince removes the illuſion. His ſubjects plainly ſee they are dealt with in an unreaſonable manner, which renders them moſt exquiſitely ſenſible of their ſlaviſh ſituation." From hence it appears, that ſubjects may be ground down into miſery by this ſort of taxation as well as by the other. They will be as much impoveriſhed, if their money is taken from them in this way as in the other; and that it will be taken, may be more evident, by attending to a few more conſiderations.

The merchant or importer, who pays the duty at firſt, will not conſent to be ſo much money out of pocket. He therefore proportionably raiſes the price of his goods. It may then be ſaid to be a conteſt between him and the perſon offering to buy, who ſhall loſe the duty. This muſt be decided by the nature of the commodities, and the purchaſer's demand for them. If they are mere luxuries, he is at liberty to do as he pleaſes, and if he buys, he does it voluntarily; But if they are abſolute neceſſaries, or conveniences, which uſe and cuſtom have made requiſite for the comfort of life, and which he is not permitted, by the power impoſing the duty, to get elſewhere, there the ſeller has a plain advantage, and the buyer muſt pay the duty. In fact, the ſeller is nothing leſs than a collector of the tax for the power that impoſed it. If theſe duties then are extended to the neceſſaries and conveniences of life in general, and enormouſly encreaſed, the people muſt at length become indeed "moſt exquiſitely ſenſible of their ſlaviſh ſituation." Their happineſs therefore entirely depends on the moderation of thoſe who have authority to impoſe the duties.

I ſhall now apply theſe obſervations to the late act of parliament. Certain duties are thereby impoſed on paper and glaſs, imported into theſe colonies. By the laws of *Great-Britain* we are prohibited to get theſe articles from any other part of the world. We cannot at preſent, nor for many years to come, though we ſhould apply ourſelves to theſe manufactures with the utmoſt induſtry, make enough ourſelves for our own uſe. That paper and glaſs are not only convenient, but abſolutely neceſſary for us, I imagine very few will contend. Some perhaps, who think mankind grew wicked and luxurious, as ſoon as they found out another way of communicating their ſentiments than by ſpeech, and another way of dwelling than in caves, may advance ſo whimſical an opinion. But I preſume no body will take the unneceſſary trouble of refuting them.

From theſe remarks I think it evident, that we *muſt* uſe paper and glaſs; that what we uſe, *muſt* be *Britiſh*; and that we *muſt* pay the duties impoſed, unleſs thoſe who ſell theſe articles, are ſo generous as to make us preſents of the duties they pay.

Some perſons may think this act of no conſequence, becauſe the duties are ſo *ſmall*. A fatal error. *That* is the very circumſtance moſt alarming to me. For I am convinced, that the authors of this law would never have obtained an act to raiſe ſo trifling a ſum as it muſt do, had they not intended by *it* to eſtabliſh a *precedent* for future uſe. To conſole ourſelves with the *ſmallneſs* of the duties, is to walk deliberately into the ſnare that is ſet for us, praiſing the *neatneſs* of the workmanſhip. Suppoſe the duties impoſed by the late act could be paid by theſe diſtreſſed colonies with the utmoſt eaſe, and that the purpoſes to which they are to be applied, were the moſt reaſonable and equitable that can be conceived, the contrary of which I hope to demonſtrate before theſe letters are concluded; yet even in ſuch a ſuppoſed caſe, theſe colonies ought to regard the act with abhorrence. For who are a free people? Not thoſe, over whom government is reaſonably and equitably exerciſed, but thoſe, who live under a government ſo *conſtitutionally checked and controuled*, that proper proviſion is made againſt its being otherwiſe exerciſed.

The late act is founded on the deſtruction of this conſtitutional ſecurity. If the parliament have a right to lay a duty of four ſhillings and eight-pence on a hundred weight of glaſs, or a ream of paper, they have a right to lay a duty of any other ſum on either. They may raiſe the duty, as the author before quoted ſays has been done in ſome countries, till it "exceeds ſeventeen or eighteen times the value of the commodity." In ſhort, if they have a right *to* levy a tax of *one penny* upon us, they have a right to levy a *million* upon us: For where does their right ſtop? At any given number of pence, ſhillings or pounds? To attempt to limit their right, after granting it to exiſt at all, is as contrary to reaſon---as granting it to exiſt at all, is contrary to juſtice. If they have any right to tax us---then, whether our own money ſhall continue in our own pockets or not, depends no longer on *us*, but on *them*. ‡ "There is nothing which" we "can call our own; or, to uſe the words of Mr. *Locke*----WHAT PROPERTY HAVE" WE "IN THAT, WHICH ANOTHER MAY, BY RIGHT, TAKE, WHEN HE PLEASES, TO HIMSELF?"

Theſe duties which will inevitably be levied upon us----which are now levying upon us---are *expreſſly* laid FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF TAKING MONEY. This is the true definition of "*taxes*." They are therefore *taxes*. This money is to be taken from *us*. *We* are therefore *taxed*. *Thoſe* who are *taxed* without their own conſent, expreſſed by themſelves or their repreſentatives, are *ſlaves*. *We are taxed* without our own conſent, expreſſed by ourſelves or our repraſentatives. *We* are therefore § SLAVES.

Miſerabile vulgus.
A miſerable tribe.

A FARMER.

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* *Many remarkable inſtances might be produced of the extraordinary inattention with which bills of great importance, concerning theſe colonies, have paſſed in parliament; which is owing, as it is ſuppoſed, to the bills being brought in by the perſons who have points to carry, ſo artfully framed, that it is not eaſy for the members in general, in the haſte of buſineſs, to diſcover their tendency.*

The following inſtances ſhew the truth of this remark. When Mr. Greenville, *in the violence of reformation, formed the 4th* Geo. III. *Chap. 15th, for regulating the* American *trade, the word* "Ireland" *was dropt in the clauſe relating to our iron and lumber, ſo that we could ſend theſe articles to no part of* Europe, *but to* Great-Britain. *This was ſo unreaſonable a reſtriction, and ſo contrary to the ſentiments of the legiſlature for many years before, that it is ſurprizing it ſhould not have been taken notice of in the houſe. However the bill paſſed into a law. But when the matter was explained, this reſtriction was taken off by a ſubſequent act. I cannot poſitively ſay how long after the taking off this reſtriction, as I have not the act, but I think, in leſs than 18 months, another act of parliament paſſed, in which the word* "Ireland" *was left out, juſt as it had been before. The matter being a ſecond time explained, was a ſecond time regulated.*

Now if it be conſidered, that the omiſſion mentioned ſtruck off with ONE *word* SO VERY GREAT A PART OF OUR TRADE, *it muſt appear remarkable; and equally ſo is the method, by which* Rice *became an enumerated commodity, and therefore could be carried to* Great-Britain *only.*

"*The enumeration was obtained (ſays Mr.* [a] Gee) *by one* Cole, *a Captain of a ſhip, employed by a company then trading to* Carolina; *for ſeveral ſhips going from* England *thither, and purchaſing rice for* Portugal, *prevented* the aforeſaid Captain *of a loading. Upon his coming home, he poſſeſſed one Mr.* Lowndes, *a member of parliament* (who was very frequently employed to prepare bills) *with an opinion, that carrying rice directly to* Portugal, *was a prejudice to the trade of* England, *and* PRIVATELY *got a clauſe into an act, to make it an enumerated commodity*; by which means he ſecured a freight to himſelf. BUT THE CONSEQUENCE PROVED A VAST LOSS TO THE NATION."

I find that this clauſe, "PRIVATELY *got into an act,*" for the benefit of Captain Cole, *to the* "VAST LOSS OF THE NATION," *is foiſted into the 3d and 4th* Ann, *Chap. 5th, intituled,* "*An act for granting to her Majeſty a further ſubſidy on wines and merchandizes imported,*" *with which it has no more connection, than with 34th* Edward I. *the 34th and 35th of* Henry VIII. *and the 25th of* Charles II. *which provide, that no perſon ſhall be taxed but by himſelf or his repreſentative.*

[a] Gee *on Trade, page* 32.

‖ Tacitus's Ann. *Book* 13, *S.* 31.

† Monteſquieu's Spirit of Laws, *Book* 13. *Chap.* 8.

‡ *Lord* Cambden's *ſpeech.*

§ "*It is my opinion, that this kingdom has no right to lay* A TAX *upon the colonies.*"------"*The* Americans *are the* SONS, *not the* BASTARDS *of* England."-----"*The diſtinction between* LEGISLATION *and* TAXATION *is eſſentially neceſſary to liberty.*"------"*The* COMMONS *of* America, *repreſented in their ſeveral aſſemblies, have ever been in poſſeſſion of this their conſtitutional right, of* GIVING AND GRANTING THEIR OWN MONEY. *They would have been* SLAVES, *if they had not enjoyed it.*" "*The idea of a* virtual repreſentation *of* America *in this houſe, is the moſt contemptible idea, that ever entered into the head of man.----It does not deſerve a ſerious refutation.*" Mr. *Pitt*'s ſpeech on the *Stamp Act.*

That great and excellent man, Lord Cambden, *maintains the ſame opinion. His ſpeech in the houſe of peers, on the declaratory bill of the ſovereignty of* Great-Britain *over the colonies, has lately appeared in our papers. The following extracts ſo perfectly agree with, and confirm the ſentiments avowed in theſe letters, that it is hoped the inſerting them in this note will be excuſed.*

"*As the affair is of the* utmoſt importance, *and in its conſequences may involve the* fate of kingdoms, *I took the ſtricteſt review of my arguments; I re-examined all my authorities; fully determined, if I found myſelf miſtaken, publickly to own my miſtake, and give up my opinion: But my ſearches have more and more convinced me, that the* Britiſh *parliament have* NO RIGHT TO TAX *the* Americans."----"*Nor is the doctrine new; it is as old as the conſtitution; it grew up with it; indeed it is its ſupport.*"---"TAXATION *and* REPRESENTATION *are inſeparably united.* GOD *hath joined them: No* Britiſh *parliament can ſeparate them: To endeavour to do it, is to ſtab our vitals.*"

"*My poſition is this-----I repeat it-----I will maintain it to my laſt hour-----*TAXATION *and* REPRESENTATION *are inſeparable-----this poſition is founded on the laws of nature; it is more, it is itſelf* AN ETERNAL LAW OF NATURE; *for whatever is a man's own, is abſolutely his own*; NO MAN HATH A RIGHT TO TAKE IT FROM HIM WITHOUT HIS CONSENT, *either expreſſed by himſelf or repreſentative*; whoever attempts to do it, attempts an injury; WHOEVER DOES IT, COMMITS A ROBBERY; HE THROWS DOWN THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN LIBERTY AND SLAVERY."-----"*There is not a* blade of graſs, *in the moſt obſcure corner of the kingdom, which is not, which was not ever* repreſented, *ſince the conſtitution began: There is not a* blade of graſs, *which, when taxed,* was not taxed by the conſent of the proprietor." "*The forefathers of the* Americans *did not leave their native country, and ſubject themſelves to every danger and diſtreſs,* TO BE REDUCED TO A STATE OF SLAVERY. *They did not give up their rights: They looked for protection, and* not for CHAINS, *from their mother country. By her they expected to be defended in the poſſeſſion of their property, and not to be deprived of it: For ſhould the preſent power continue,* THERE IS NOTHING WHICH THEY CAN CALL THEIR OWN; *or, to uſe the words of Mr.* Locke, "WHAT PROPERTY HAVE THEY IN THAT, WHICH ANOTHER MAY, BY RIGHT, TAKE, WHEN HE PLEASES, TO HIMSELF?"

It is impoſſible to read this ſpeech, and Mr. Pitt's, *and not be charmed with the generous zeal for the rights of mankind that glows in every ſentence. Theſe great and good men, animated by the ſubject they ſpeak upon, ſeem to riſe above all the former glorious exertions of their abilities. A foreigner might be tempted to think they are* Americans, *aſſerting, with all the ardour of patriotiſm, and all the anxiety of apprehenſion, the cauſe of their native land----and not* Britons, *ſtriving to ſtop their miſtaken countrymen from oppreſſing others. Their reaſoning is not only juſt----it is, as Mr.* Hume *ſays of the eloquence of* Demoſthenes, "*vehement.*" *It is diſdain, anger, boldneſs, freedom, involved in a continual ſtream of argument.*"

WANTED,

FOUR handſome BRIGHT BAY HORSES, for a carriage, at leaſt 15 hands and an inch high, and natural trotters. Any perſon having ſuch to diſpoſe of, either ſingly, or in pairs, may hear of a purchaſer, by applying to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, at his Livery ſtable, the upper end of Market-ſtreet, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of good LAND, containing 50 acres, lying in Eaſt-town townſhip, Cheſter county, with a good frame dwelling-houſe, and a good cellar under it, a good well of water at the door, barn and ſtables, and other buildings, with a large orchard of the beſt fruit, and a quantity of good meadow, ſuitable for a ſtore-keeper, or any publick buſineſs, as it lies on the road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, a mile from the Blue Ball. Alſo a lot of ſeven acres, adjoining the ſame tract, with a good dwelling-houſe, and cellar under it. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes,

¶ WILLIAM BRANAMAN.

Philadelphia, January 7, 1768.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

THE ſeveral ingenious pieces which have lately appeared in a public paper, ſetting forth the diſtreſſes of many of our inhabitants, both in town and country, for want of a medium of circulating caſh amongſt us, are worthy our attention, as they treat of facts too well known, and too ſenſibly felt by the generality of *Pennſylvanians*. Theſe diſtreſſes will undoubtedly increaſe, and the circumſtances of this province will become more and more deplorable, as the remainder of our paper money is ſinking continually, and will, in about four years more, totally expire. It cannot be expected that we can reſt ſatisfied under the continual apprehenſions of the approaching evil; the afflicted muſt and will complain, and tho' their complaints are diſagreeable to thoſe who do not feel the pain, they cannot avoid it. But what greater pain can a man feel, than the apprehenſion of having his goods and eſtate taken from him by execution, and perhaps himſelf ſhut up in priſon, thus rendered incapable of providing himſelf and family with a morſel of bread? Alarming thought! enough to make a careful, thinking man, ſhudder; and the more ſo, when he reflects, it is not for want of induſtry and aſſiduity in him, but for want of a currency, which it is impoſſible for him to reach. This is not a ſudden, but a growing evil. Complainings, removals to other colonies, bankruptcies, executions, ſales by the ſheriffs, *&c.* have been, for a conſiderable time, too frequent amongſt us, nor have I obſerved any meaſure undertaken, or any ſcheme propoſed, till lately, for our relief (except the petitions ſent home for a repeal of the act for reſtraining the colonies from making paper money, which petitions have hitherto proved ineffectual.)

As I am now a man in years, and have ſeen much of the growth of this province, the foregoing relations of diſtreſſes have made ſome impreſſion on me, and have brought to my mind ſome former neceſſities of the people of this province, ſomewhat ſimilar to the preſent, together with the methods then taken for their relief; and as I conclude what has been may be again, I take the liberty of communicating my thoughts to the public.

For ſome years after the ſettling of this colony, we had but little ſpecie, and trade was carried on chiefly by truck, or barter; it was then cuſtomary for the citizens to take goods to market, to exchange for proviſions, *&c.* or elſe take the country people home to their ſhops or houſes for that purpoſe. Under ſuch inconveniencies, it was found impoſſible for a colony to flouriſh, or the inhabitants to make any conſiderable progreſs in their improvements. It is true land was cheap, and the colonies took up large tracts, but the ſinews of improvement were wanting: Hence it was firſt propoſed, to iſſue a certain ſum in bills of credit; but this meaſure was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by a few wealthy perſons, who offered to lend the ſum in ſpecie at 5 per cent. but our aſſembly wiſely conſidered, the money would, by this means, center with a few, or be drained from us, to purchaſe cloth and other neceſſaries, which could not be manufactured here at that time, whereby all the advantages intended for the good of the province, would be entirely fruſtrated. They therefore brought in a bill in the year 1722, which was enacted into a law, for the iſſuing 15,000 l. and the year following another law was made for iſſuing 30,000 l. in bills of credit, to lett out on loan, by truſtees appointed for that purpoſe, on land ſecurity; to be repaid again in ſmall payments yearly, with intereſt, until the whole was diſcharged; and thus to proceed till the ſums granted, were totally ſunk in a limited time. The money thus granted, was ſoon taken up on mortgages; the induſtrious, by this opportunity, were enabled to purchaſe and improve lands, and in a few years became poſſeſſed of large and well improved eſtates. Thus all the good purpoſes deſigned were anſwered; the province flouriſhed and improved with the greateſt rapidity, and the character of *Pennſylvania* began to be eſtabliſhed in *Great-Britain*. The intereſt, ariſing from the aforeſaid loan, was applied to the ſupport of government, *&c.* this alleviated our taxes, and, in ſhort, the whole ſcheme became advantageous, both to the government and people.

As the province grew and increaſed, larger ſums were emitted upon the ſame plan, and continued paſſing current until the commencement of the late war, by which time *Pennſylvania* was arrived to a degree of ſuperiority amongſt the provinces, with reſpect to wealth, commerce and agriculture; her name became applauded in the mother country, and her credit eſtabliſhed in *Europe*. If men of property inclined to become adventurers in a new colony, they choſe *Pennſylvania*, they came and ſettled amongſt us; we lived in peace and unanimity, and every individual enjoyed a proportion of that happineſs and ſatisfaction, which a proſperous and flouriſhing province could afford; and I think I may venture to affirm, a great part of the wealth, peace, union and ſatisfaction then enjoyed by the people, the almoſt incredible improvements, and the great number of purchaſes made during that period, and partly improved, may be chiefly attributed to that well calculated ſcheme, *the eſtabliſhing a loan-office*.

But if after my ſeveral years obſervation, I may be allowed to give my opinion of the preſent ſtate of this province, I think we are in greater neceſſity of a new emiſſion of bills of credit, after the ſame manner, than when that meaſure was firſt adopted, for the following reaſons. Firſt, though it muſt be granted the inhabitants, at that time, were in low circumſtances, yet they were not in debt. The advantages chiefly accruing to them from a loan-office were, the improving their eſtates, and conſequently enriching themſelves; but we are deeply involved in debt, both to *England*, and to each other. We are fond of our mother country, and have fooliſhly and unguardedly adopted her cuſtoms, mode, and manner of living, even to an extreme, ſo as to exceed our abilities; (an error which though now partly convinced of, yet is not eaſily or ſuddenly amended.) Secondly, the burthens of the late war, have greatly inhanced our debts, and we are deprived of the means of ſatisfying thoſe debts, by the late regulations on our trade; reſtricting our iron, and ſome other manufactures; prohibiting our making paper money, and laying duties on other articles we cannot well do without. And I would now aſk, in the ſofteſt and tendereſt manner, is it not unparent-like? Is it not unnatural? Is it not inhuman? Is it not cruel, beyond deſcription, in the mother country, after we have ſo affectionately followed her, in her mode, faſhion and manner of living, to the increaſe of their trade and manufactures, to the amount of ſeveral thouſand pounds ſterling per annum; after having exerted ourſelves in the late war, to ſupport the dignity of the crown, and increaſe the poſſeſſions of *Great-Britain*, whereby we are brought into a labyrinth, where poverty, diſtreſs and ruin, await us; to deprive us of the means of extricating ourſelves, or being ſerviceable to our families, the public, or our nation, for the future?

Upon the whole; the iſſuing bills of credit from a loan-office, to paſs current amongſt us, appears to be the only means of retrieving our credit, and preſerving our diſtreſſed province from impending ruin. If that method, when at firſt adopted, anſwered the good purpoſes of improving our lands, and enriching our inhabitants, how much reaſon have we to expect, that an emiſſion at preſent would anſwer again the ſame good purpoſes, and moreover (eſpecially if induſtry and œconomy are purſued) enable us to pay our debts?

If men are in good credit with each other, nothing is more common than the paſſing of bills or notes between them, and thoſe bills or notes are aſſigned or indorſed to other perſons, and are received, according to the validity of the principal drawer or indorſer; hence promiſſary notes, bills of exchange, bank and bankers bills, are eſteemed a kind of currency, and are, in a manner, held ſacred amongſt merchants and tradeſmen, though, at the ſame time, they are no legal tender; and thus, if ſome men of fortune amongſt us were to iſſue their own notes, on good ſecurity, ſuch notes might, in ſome degree, anſwer the purpoſes of money; but many inconveniencies would ariſe therefrom; the riſk of the receiver would be very great, and, in all probability, this method would produce very great evils. The perſons iſſuing ſuch notes (not limiting themſelves, or being limited) might poſſibly ſend forth ten times more than they were worth, which would greatly enhance their own fortunes, and in the end become a general loſs to the public. Indeed if our repreſentatives were to eſtabliſh a loan-office, appoint a number of truſtees, and iſſue a certain ſum, in notes or bills, to be lent on good ſecurity, the aforementioned riſk would be prevented; every borrower, mortgaging his eſtate (or part thereof) for ſuch ſum as he ſhall receive, renders ſuch ſum immediately intrinſically valuable; and though ſuch notes or bills would not be legal tender, every perſon would be as ſecure in taking them, as if they were ſo; the mortgages given for every ſum drawn out of the office, make it equal to a bank; for when the ſame money is repaid into the office, the truſtees (who are under ſecurity for the faithful diſcharge of their truſt) *muſt* receive it; or if the borrower was to fail, and the eſtate was to be ſold, the ſame money would purchaſe it. And as the bills muſt be ſunk in a limited time, and the ſecurity for ſinking it ſo good, no individual could poſſibly become a loſer; the aſſembly, forming ſuch regulations as ſhall be moſt conſiſtent with the good of the community, are acting for the public, not for themſelves, whereby all the inconveniencies and evils attending private perſons paſſing notes, under their own names, are ſufficiently guarded againſt.

But after all methods that can be propoſed for a medium of circulating caſh, I muſt confeſs, no one appears to me ſo eligible, and well adapted to anſwer all the purpoſes of our preſent neceſſities, as the ſanction of a law to eſtabliſh a loan-office, according to the firſt general plan; and therefore the firſt to be attempted. Nor can I preſume to queſtion the readineſs and willingneſs of his honour the Governor to give his aſſent to ſuch a bill, laid before him by the aſſembly. His honour has now reſided ſome years amongſt us, and cannot be ſuppoſed to think lightly of the difficulties and diſtreſſes of a province, to which he muſt be ſincerely attached, in a two-fold manner; and I am perſuaded his aſſiſting hand will not be wanting to promote ſo ſalutary a work, which will undoubtedly relieve the diſtreſſed, give new life to trade and commerce, and endear him, in an eſpecial manner, to the people of a province, to which he is ſo peculiarly connected.

I highly approve of the freeholders of the ſeveral counties uniting in petitions to the aſſembly, if time would permit; but as they are now ſitting for the diſpatch of buſineſs for the enſuing year; and as it would take up ſome time, and be attended with many inconveniencies for the inhabitants (eſpecially in the frontier counties, where they are much ſcattered) to convene themſelves for this end; it is ſcarce practicable upon ſo great an emergency. However, as our repreſentatives, who live amongſt us, and are our neighbours, cannot be unacquainted with the juſtneſs and reaſonableneſs of the complaints of their conſtituents, ſuch formal applications may appear needleſs. They know our neceſſities, not only from their own obſervations, and the general voice of the people; but it will alſo plainly appear, from the books of aſſeſſments laid before them every year, that the taxables are much decreaſed within theſe four years paſt, in the ſeveral counties, and in the city and ſuburbs by near one thouſand; many are removed into the exterior part of this, or into ſome other colony; tradeſmen are daily complaining for want of employment, or pay for their labour; ſeveral farmers have loſt their plantations, by executions; and ſome principal dealers are become bankrupts; others are deprived of liberty, and ſuffer in priſon. I have been lately ſenſibly affected in beholding whole families removing back, not knowing how ſoon I, who have children and grand-children, may be obliged to purſue the ſame ſteps; and what greater anxiety could befal me at this time of life, than to be conſtrained, through neceſſity, with my offſpring, to ſeek a living in the wilderneſs, diſcarded, as it were, from my native place, relations and acquaintance; and begin the world anew, ſubject to all the hardſhips and difficulties, which muſt unavoidably attend the ſettling a new colony or unimproved country. And what is ſtill more affecting, my poſterity, not having the advantages of even a common education, left, perhaps, to grope in darkneſs and ignorance to the end of their days! But as this ſubject is too doleful and melancholy to remain upon, I yield it to better hopes, *viz.* That our legiſlature will pity and remedy our grievances, and that the generality of our inhabitants may faithfully purſue and promote induſtry and œconomy, laying aſide, as much as poſſible, all ſuperfluities. Theſe together, will ſhortly reduce our calamities, releaſe us from our debts, and we ſhall once more become a flouriſhing and happy colony. So wiſheth

A LOVER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

By Captain MATTHEWS, arrived at Reedy-Iſland from Cork, we have the following Advices, viz.

CIVITA VECCHIA, Auguſt 31.

A LETTER juſt received from Corſica adviſes, that a French Commiſſary arrived at Ajaccio, had given orders to the Malecontents to retire immediately from that place; with which they complied without reſiſtance.

Paris, Sept. 18. John Hermand, Baron de Dieſkau, Lieutenant General of the King's Armies, &c. &c. died at Surene the 8th of this month, in conſequence of the wounds which he received in 1755 in Canada, where he commanded in chief the King's troops.

Naples, Sept. 1. It is aſſured, that beſides the 100,000 ſequins which the King of Spain lately ſent to our Monarch, to defray the expences of his approaching marriage, his Catholick Majeſty has ſent him a ſuperb ſett of jewels for his future Queen, and other rich preſents, to the amount of upwards of a million of ducats of our money.

Warſaw, Sept. 12. They write from Kaminieck, that the Dyetine held there proved very tumultuous, and that the diſputes roſe to ſuch a height that they fought, and ſeveral were killed and wounded on both ſides.

Genoa, Sept. 7. A galley which arrived here the 31ſt ult. from Corſica, brings advice, that the Count de Marbeuf, Commander of the French troops in that Iſland, has entered into a convention with General Paoli; in conſequence of which the Corſican Malecontents are not to attack the towns of Calvi and Ajaccio, but are to conſider them as under the protection of the French. On account of this agreement, it would be unneceſſary for any other French troops to come from Provence, to take poſſeſſion of thoſe places; and there is no reaſon to apprehend, that the Malecontents will break through this agreement, it being their intereſt to preſerve the friendſhip of the Court of Verſailles.

Berlin, Oct. 3. Laſt Thurſday his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange, attended by eight of the principal officers of his houſhold, and about fifty domeſticks of all denominations, arrived at Potzdam, where he dined with the King of Pruſſia; and the next day he came with that Monarch to Berlin, where he was introduced to the Princeſs Wilhelmina, in the preſence of the Royal Family only. In the evening there was a ball in the Queen of Pruſſia's apartments, to which the nobility and foreign miniſters were invited; and it is ſaid the marriage will be celebrated to-morrow evening.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 1. It is believed, that the Porte will ſhortly find ſome ſpecious pretences for declaring againſt the Ruſſians, at leaſt it ſeems to declare that ſuch is its deſign, by the large tranſports of all ſorts of proviſions which it is ſending down the Black Sea.

Rome, Sept. 19. The city of Spoletto, which had ſcarcely repaired the damages ſuſtained ſome time ſince by an earthquake, was again expoſed to ſeven different ſhocks on the 2d of this month, which threw down not only ſome antient buildings, but moſt of thoſe which had been rebuilt.

Paris, Oct. 2. We have an account from Roanne, of ſuch an hail ſtorm in that province as has never been known before in the memory of man; the ſtones were in general of the ſize of nuts, and the land was covered near two feet deep. The game is totally deſtroyed, and great numbers of the domeſtic animals likewiſe periſhed. Several ſhepherds and travellers, who were ſurprized by this ſtorm, were ſo much hurt, that the recovery of ſome of them is doubtful. The country round looks like a deſart.

Birmingham, Oct. 12. The beginning of laſt week there fell ſo great a quantity of ſnow on the hills of Derbyſhire and Cheſhire, that on its melting it cauſed great floods in thoſe parts, particularly laſt Thurſday at Norwich the waters were ſo high, that the inhabitants went about the ſtreets in boats, and the poſt was detained ſome hours till the waters dropped.

LONDON.

October 13. We hear that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland is appointed Ranger and Keeper of Windſor foreſt, and Cranburne-chace, in the room of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

We hear a preſent will be ſent to the Prince of Monaco, of ſix beautiful horſes (among which is Superb, a favourite horſe of a great perſonage, and ſuppoſed to be the fineſt England ever produced) with other valuable preſents, as teſtimonies of gratitude to that beneficent Prince, for his great care and concern for his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

Laſt Week the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle ſet out for the South of France, for the benefit of his health.

The Earl of Bute lies dangerouſly ill, attended by Sir William Duncan.

It is ſaid his Majeſty's ſhip the Montreal arrived on Saturday on the coaſt of Suſſex, with the corpſe of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

Yeſterday ſeveral of his Majeſty's houſhold went on board his Majeſty's yacht at Deptford, which is ordered to ſail to the Nore, to wait the arrival of the Montreal man of war, with the remains of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, to conduct the ſame to town.

Yeſterday arrived a Mail from New-York, brought by the Earl of Halifax packet-boat, Capt. Jefferys.

They write from Amſterdam, that a Dutch country trading ſhip, mounting twenty-four guns, having been attacked by three pirate grabs, near Borneo, had ſunk them all, after an engagement of two hours, in which the Dutchman has loſt one third of his crew.

A letter from a good hand at Warſaw imports, that notwithſtanding the pains taken by the confederated malecontents, there is no likelihood that their affairs will be definitively ſettled in the approaching dyet, on account of the diverſity of opinions of thoſe who are to compoſe it.

This letter adds, that ſome of the Magnats ſeem much diſpleaſed at the court of Ruſſia's interfering with the affairs of Poland; they allow, however, that court has a right to employ its good offices in favour of the Diſſidents, but that it ought not to go any farther.

They write from Naples, that there has been found at Prevezza, a town built on the ruins of the antient Nicopolis in Epirus, a very conſiderable treaſure, conſiſting of gold coin, rings ſet with precious ſtones, and a golden ſtatue, having on its head a crown enriched with diamonds, one of which is of ineſtimable value.

Lately were dug up in the ſhire of Angus, in Scotland, a number of antique Roman coins, of the Emperor Caligula, found by ſome labourers in ſinking a well.

Oct. 15. Yeſterday there was a levee at St. James's, but no council.

Yeſterday Sir George M'Cartney, his Majeſty's late Ambaſſador at the court of Ruſſia, had the honour of a conference with his Majeſty at St. James's.

We hear that a great perſonage has written with her own hand, a very obliging letter to the Prince of Monaco.

Letters from the Hague, dated Oct. 7, ſay, that the preſident of the week had waited on Mr. Yorke with compliments of condolance, in the name of the States, on the Death of the Duke of York.

A report prevailed on the Royal Exchange this morning, that the King of Portugal had acceded to the family compact.

As ſoon as his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of York was dead, the Prince of Monaco (who had behaved with the greateſt reſpect and tenderneſs to his Royal Highneſs during his illneſs) told his officers and ſervants, that he muſt then acknowledge the rank of his unfortunate gueſt to the utmoſt of his power, by ſuch reſpect and honours as he was able in that ſituation to pay to his memory; that he had ordered a cannon to be fired every half hour till the body ſhould be depoſited on board the ſhip, and the Chambre Ardent to be prepared for the lying in ſtate, according to the cuſtom of the country, with his body guard to attend, and a guard from the regiment: Accordingly the preparations were made in the largeſt apartment of the palace, hung with black; a high canopy in the middle of black and ſilver, with a repreſentation of a coffin of the ſame, upon ſix ſtages or ſteps of black, on each of which were a row of tapers in large gold and ſilver candleſticks; on the coffin a ſilver pillow, with a coronet upon it, the ſword next on the coffin, and then the Garter, George and Star; on the ground a row of torches round the whole; under the canopy, behind the ſtage, was placed the coffin, (which was made as near as poſſible in the Engliſh manner) covered with the pall; on each ſide were two mutes, and behind Colonel St. John, Colonel Morriſon, Com. Spry, and Mr. Schutz, attended; the whole lighting conſiſting of near 200 tapers. The proceſſion from thence to the water ſide was fixed for Sunday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, according to the order hereunto ſubjoined; and the Chambre Ardent was opened at nine o'clock that morning. At the ſetting out of the proceſſion, a ſignal was made for the ſhip to fire minute guns till the body ſhould be on board: As it came out of the palace the regiment was drawn up, their drums in black, and officers with crape: At the water ſide was the long-boat, with a canopy for the body, covered with black, and the Royal Standard was hoiſted half high on board the ſhip, and the minute guns ceaſed. The garriſon then fired two rounds of cannon, and the regiment two rounds of running fire. The whole of this ceremony was conducted with the greateſt regularity and ſolemnity.

The Guard.
Sailors with Flambeaux.
All the Dukes Servants.
Two Surgeons, a-breaſt.
Four Mutes.

Gentlemen who carry the Enſigns of the Garter, two by two, Lieutenants.

Captain Coſby, Pall-Bearer. — Captain Dickings, Pall-Bearer.

Soldiers. — Twelve Sailors to ſupport the Coffin. — Sailors.

Three Canopy-Bearers, Midſhipmen. — Three Canopy-Bearers, Midſhipmen.

Mr. Schutz, Pall-Bearer. — Commodore Spry, Pall-Bearer.

Colonel St. John.
Colonel Morriſon.
The Prince of Monaco.
Gentlemen his Attendants.

The reſt of the Engliſh Gentlemen two by two.

We are told by letters from Rome of the 19th ult. that a courier had juſt been diſpatched for Warſaw with five briefs of the ſovereign Pontiff, addreſſed to the King of Poland, the Great Chancellor, to the Nobleſſe, to the Biſhops of the kingdom, and to the Prince Primate.

Letters from Vienna, dated Sept. 26, ſay, "Laſt Wedneſday her Royal Highneſs the Archdutcheſs Joſepha, the future Queen of the Two Sicilies, ſwore to and ſigned an act, whereby ſhe ſolemnly renounced her hereditary ſucceſſion, both paternal and maternal, according to the cuſtom of the auguſt houſe of Auſtria.

We have an account from Chriſtianſand, in Norway, of a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake having lately been felt there.

Yeſterday the Admiralty barge went down the river to Greenwich, to wait there for the arrival of the Mary yacht, in order to land the remains of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York at that place.

The corpſe of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York is to lay in ſtate at Lady Catherine Pelham's houſe in Greenwich park.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, before his departure from hence, ſent over orders thither for all the cloaths of his domeſticks, to be made of the manufactures of that kingdom.

They write from Paris, that a diſtemper is broke out among the cattle in the neighbourhood of Rochfort, which daily carries off a number of oxen, cows, calves, and ſheep.

On Monday laſt William Lodwick, of the iſle of Ely, hopped four miles in the artillery-ground, for a wager of 30 guineas; he had an hour allowed him, but performed it in 58 minutes.

BOSTON, December 21.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in New-York, to his Friend here, November 19, 1767.

"*It gives me great Pleaſure to hear of the Spirit of Oeconomy that prevails in Boſton: A Spirit extremely neceſſary to be cultivated at this important Juncture. May it be cheriſhed with unfailing Steadineſs and Perſeverance! May its glowing Ardour ſpread through, and cover this Continent as the Waters cover the Sea!*

"*This is my hearty Prayer; and without the effectual Application of ſome ſuch Antidote, our preſent Luxury muſt inevitably deſtroy us.*"

December 24. *On Monday the 14th we had here an Eaſterly Snow Storm, but the Wind not ſevere until late in the Evening, when it came about to the Weſtward, and blew exceeding hard all the Night, and very cold. No Damage that we hear of near this Place, excepting two Veſſels drove aſhore, viz. Captain Cobb from Quebec for this Port, at Duxbury; and one outward bound for Philadelphia, on George's Iſland; both likely to be got off.*

There has been more Damage done to Shipping on theſe Coaſts this Fall, than has been done in one Seaſon for many Years paſt.

PROVIDENCE, *December* 19.

The Brig Amey, Captain Nehemiah Rhodes, belonging to this place, and bound from Monto Chriſto for Boſton, run aſhore, on the firſt inſtant, at Seconnet, where ſhe lay a conſiderable time, and received much damage, part of her keel being knocked off, her ſheathing torn away, and her bottom greatly bruiſed and chafed among the rocks.---The veſſel being rendered very leaky, ſome part of her cargoe was damaged, and it was with great difficulty ſhe was got off, and brought into this port to refit.

Tueſday morning, about one o'clock, a violent ſtorm came on here, wherein Captain Vial, in a ſloop belonging to this port, bound for the Weſt Indies, was drove aſhore near Bullock's Point, a few miles below this place.

From Briſtol we learn, that in the above ſtorm every veſſel in that harbour went aſhore, among which a large ſhip, belonging there, bound for the coaſt of Guiney, was drove on a rock, and the tide leaving her, the rock went through her bottom.----One of the ſtage-boats belonging here is likewiſe aſhore at that place.

"A number of young ladies, of as good families as any in town, from the laudable motive of ſhewing their willingneſs to ſubmit to frugality, and encourage induſtry, had yeſterday a ſpinning entertainment, at the houſe of Captain ESEK HOPKINS, in this town; when 18 of them ſpun upwards of 40 ſkaines of fine linen yarn, as a proof of their induſtry; and drank only LABRADORE TEA, and coffee, in teſtimony of their frugality.---They concluded the evening with innocent mirth, ſuch as might neither counteract the work of the day, or blemiſh the characters of ſober and virtuous young ladies.---An example of induſtry this to the young men."

NEWPORT, December 21.

Laſt Monday night, we had a moſt violent gale of wind at S. E. S. W. and W. The ſhipping in the harbour received conſiderable damage; ſeveral ſmall veſſels ſunk at the wharves, and ſome boats were beat to pieces; the Brig Sally, Captain Johnſon, ready to ſail for the Weſt-Indies, drove from her anchors, went ſo high aſhore upon Gravely Point, near the long wharff, as to occaſion her being unloaded, in order to get her off; ſeveral other veſſels were drove from their faſts, as they lay at the wharves, and were much injured. Quantities of wood, timber, &c. were carried off by the tide, and loſt. Almoſt all the wharves received very great damage, and ſome of the principal ones will require large ſums of money to put them in repair, occaſioned by a very high tide, and the violent agitation of the water.

At an afternoon's viſit of a number of ladies in this town, a few days ſince, the lady to whom the viſit was paid, being dreſſed in the manufactures of her own family, the converſation turned upon family induſtry and œconomy, and it was reſolved, that thoſe who could ſpin, ought to be employed that way, and thoſe who could not, ſhould reel. When the time arrived for drinking tea, Bohea and Hyperion were provided, and every one of the ladies moſt judiciouſly rejected the poiſonous Bohea, and unanimouſly, to their very great honour, preferred the balſamic Hyperion.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.

COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES, 1768.

Mr. PAWLING,	Mr. M'PHERSON,
Mr. PEMBERTON,	Mr. ROSS,
Mr. WATSON,	Mr. BIDDLE,
Mr. JACOBS,	Mr. TAYLOR,
Mr. JACOB CARPENTER,	

Ordered,

THAT the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES do ſit as often during the preſent Seſſion of ASSEMBLY, as there may be Occaſion, to hear the Complaints of Perſons, who conceive themſelves aggrieved by any Public Officer of this Province, in the taking exorbitant Fees for Services done in the Diſcharge of the Duties of his Office, or any other public Grievance.

Extract from the JOURNALS,
CHARLES MOORE,
Clerk of ASSEMBLY.

January 9th, 1768.

On Wedneſday Evening, the ſixth Inſtant, Mr. ANDREW HAMILTON was married to Miſs ABIGAIL FRANKS, Daughter of DAVID FRANKS, Eſq; of this City; the next Evening Mr. JOHN MARSTON, of New-York, Merchant, was married to Miſs RACHEL LAWRENCE, Daughter of THOMAS LAWRENCE, Eſq; and Mr. SAMUEL BREESE, alſo of New-York, Merchant, to Miſs BETSY ANDERSON, of this Place; all agreeable and accompliſhed young Ladies.

Friday Evening laſt, between ſix and ſeven o'Clock, as Mr. Philip Erpſcoming, of Lancaſter County, was coming into this City, on Horſe-back, having a conſiderable Sum of Money in his Pocket, he was attacked by two Villains, between the Center-Houſe and Town; one of whom ſeized the Bridle of his Horſe, while the other made a Stroke at his Head with a Club, which luckily fell on his Shoulder; upon this he immediately diſmounted, and ran to the Center-Houſe, calling out Company! Company! Murder! Murder! and was purſued within fifty yards of the Door.--The next Morning the Horſe was found tied to one of the Booths on the Center Courſe, and the Saddle Bags cut open; but as they contained little of Value, the Rogues were diſappointed of their Booty.

From Wilmington we learn, that laſt Saturday Se'nnight, as two School-boys of that Place, between nine and twelve Years of Age, were playing on the Ice, they ſlipped into an Air-hole, when one of them was unfortunately drowned; the other, being a good Swimmer, kept above Water till he got Aſſiſtance.

ARRIVALS.

At Cork. The Captains Thompſon, and Miller from Philadelphia.

At Briſtol. Captain M'Connell, from North-Carolina; and Captain Sargent, from Piſcataqua.

At Liverpool. Captain Parry, from Virginia.

At Dover. Captain Aſkey, from Rhode-Iſland; and Captains Cozens and Ratſey, from Virginia.

At Poole. The Mary and Elizabeth, from New-England.

In the River Thames. Captain Roberts, from Boſton.

At Antigua. Captain Ketchum, from New Haven, and Captain Calvert, from Virginia.

Dover, Sept. 21. Sailed, The Wolfe, Bryan, for Boſton.

Deal, Sept. 25. Came down and ſailed, The Nancy, Hindman, for Boſton.

Sept. 27. Came down Yeſterday, and ſailed, The Thomas and Mary, Daverſon, for Boſton; and The Rodney, Purdie, for Maryland.

No Entries at the Cuſtom-Houſe this Week.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

The following Tranſlation of Bourne's *little Poem, which he calls* "Decor Inemptus," *by a Gentleman of this Town, lately came to my Hands; and as it contains ſo juſt a Compliment to many of my fair Countrywomen, your inſerting it in your next Gazette, will oblige Your Friend,* T. C.

* "DECOR INEMPTUS."

THE fair *Quaker* Maiden, neat, elegant, plain,
With Juſtice the Praiſe of the World ſhall obtain.
Content with the Beauty by Nature beſtow'd,
Unpractis'd the Licence by Cuſtom allow'd;
Regardleſs of Faſhions, ſhe thinks herſelf dreſt,
Without tort'ring her Hair, or expoſing her Breaſt:
But the modeſt Reluctance that faintly reveals,
Enhances each charm, which it ſhews or conceals.
The Girls who have borrow'd gay Burdens from *Art*,
And are of THEMSELVES but ſo *little* a Part,
With Envy ſhall view e'ery ſweet native Grace,
That Breathes in her Form, or that Blooms in her Face;
With Envy ſhall Sigh, while their Hearts muſt confeſs,
That lovely *Simplicity*'s Beauty's beſt Dreſs.

* *Native Beauty.* D.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 25th day of January, at one o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Raiſor, in Briſtol townſhip, a tract or piece of land, containing about eight acres, with a two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, a framed barn and ſtone ſpring-houſe erected thereon, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of the Old York Road, in Briſtol townſhip, bounded by lands belonging to the eſtate of Bernard Raiſor deceaſed, and others. At the ſame time will be ſold, a parcel of houſhold furniture, with ſundry other articles; late the property of Conrad Ruſh; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 26th day of January, at the houſe of Iſaac Williams, in Front-ſtreet, at four o' clock in the afternoon, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Crab-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in front, on ſaid ſtreet, 27 feet, and in depth 75 feet, with a large two ſtory framed dwelling-houſe erected thereon, bounded by lands of William Shippen, and others; ſubject to a ground rent of 2 l. 15 s. Pennſylvania currency per annum; late the property of William Brown; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 26th day of January, at the houſe of Iſaac Williams, in Front-ſtreet, at five o' clock in the afternoon, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Second-ſtreet continued, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in front, on ſaid ſtreet, 20 feet, and in depth 60 feet, bounded northward by Gunning Bedford's lot, ſouthward by George Emlen's lot, and weſtward by a five feet alley running into Almond-ſtreet, with a wooden tenement erected thereon; ſubject to a ground rent of 61. ſterling per annum; late the property of Terence Dowd; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 26th day of January, at five o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Iſaac Williams, in Front-ſtreet, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, with a wooden ſtable erected thereon, containing in front, on ſaid ſtreet, 20 feet, and in depth 77 feet, bounded eaſtward by Edward Shippen's ground, and weſtward by ground late of William Griffiths; late the property of Francis Street; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 27th day of January, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Care, at the ſign of the Riſing Sun, on Germantown road, a certain lot or piece of ground, containing about three acres, with a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen erected thereon, ſituate on the eaſt-ſide of Germantown road, near Logan's Run, bounded by lands of James Logan, and others; late the property of George Button; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 28th day of January, at four o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Chandler, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, a certain lot or piece of ground, with a wooden dwelling-houſe erected thereon, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, containing in front, on ſaid ſtreet, 16 feet, and in depth 50 feet, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley on the ſouth-ſide, bounded by lands of Plunket Fleeſon, and others; late the property of William Noblit; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, January 6, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the firſt day of February next, at one o' clock, on the premiſes, a certain lot of ground, ſituate in the borough of Lancaſter, whereon is erected a malt-houſe and brew-houſe, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging; late the property of John Hambright; ſeized and taken in execution by JOHN BARR, late Sheriff, and to be ſold by JAMES WEBB, junior, Sheriff. ¶

York-Town, Dec. 31, 1767.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on Monday, the 25th day of January next, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, at the court-houſe in York-Town, at 12 o'clock of the ſame day, a corner lot of ground on the public ſquare of ſaid town, on which lot is erected one two ſtory dwelling-houſe, and two ſmaller tenements, ſtables, &c. taken in execution as the eſtate of Zechariah Shugart. And alſo the ſame day and place, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, a meſſuage, and half lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet, in the ſaid town, adjoining Philip Entler and John Emigh, with a two ſtory brick houſe, kitchen, ſtables, &c. taken in execution as the eſtate of Thomas Davis deceaſed, and to be ſold by DAVID M'CONAUGHY, Sheriff.

York-Town, Dec. 31, 1767.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Venditioni Exponas to the ſheriff of York county directed, on Friday, the 22d day of January next, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at 12 o'clock of the ſame day, on the premiſes, two plantations adjoining each other, in Straban townſhip, (on which lands the town of Straban, alias Hunter's town, is erected) containing 400 acres, more or leſs; it is ſituate on both ſides the great road leading from York-Town to Black's Gap, and is good land, well watered, and well improved. The purchaſer will be only intitled to the ground rents of thoſe lots on the premiſes, that are built upon, and conveyed to the ſettlers; taken in execution as the eſtate of David Hunter, and to be ſold by DAVID M'CONAUGHY, Sheriff.

WANTED,

A DISCREET ſober WOMAN, with a good BREAST of MILK; ſuch a one, by applying to the PRINTERS hereof, may hear of a place. ¶

HICKORY and OAK WOOD,

To be SOLD by JOHN MIFFLIN.

To be LETT by ſaid Mifflin, a three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, pleaſantly ſituated in Front-ſtreet, next John Armitt's. Likewiſe a work-ſhop, near the premiſes.

TO BE SOLD,

A SERVANT LAD's time, a taylor by trade, has 4 years and nine months to ſerve. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN CORREY, Breeches-maker, in Third-ſtreet. †

JAMES CANNAN, A. B.

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he has opened a School in Moravian Alley, wherein he purpoſes to teach the Engliſh, Latin, and Greek Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, in all its Branches; likewiſe Algebra, Surveying, Navigation, &c. ¶

N. B. Said CANNAN alſo teaches at Night.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

At his ſhop, near the north-eaſt corner of Market-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet, between Mr. Milne's, gold-ſmith, and Mr. Adcock at the corner, hath on ſale,

A Neat aſſortment of china, delph, glaſs and ſtone ware. Likewiſe the following articles of hard ware; cuttoes of all ſizes, Barlow's penknives, ditto with ſeals, childrens and ſpear point knives in ſheathes, table knives and forks, black and ſpotted razors, ſciſſars, block tin ſhoe buckles, braſs knee buckles, dandrif ivory combs, barbers and crambo ditto, long top ink pots, London ink powder, metal coat and jacket buttons, ſleeve buttons, metal ſpectacles in caſes, Whitechapel and common needles, London pins, braſs thimbles, &c. wholeſale and retail. A neat eight day clock, arched dial plate, maker's name Thomas Wagſtaffe, for 9 l. 10 s. A papier machée cieling, to be ſold for 3 l. 10.

The ſaid Stanſbury begs leave to acquaint the public, he is well verſed in deſigning and executing any kind of ornaments in ſtucco, for cielings or walls of rooms, baſſo relievo's, &c. and that he hath a medallion in clay, of the preſent King of Poland, executed here from his coronation medal, engraved by M. Pingo, which he will ſhew to the curious, as a ſpecimen of his abilities. Patterns for needle-work, drawn in a correct manner, at very reaſonable prices. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of the LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA, that they are deſired to meet at the Library Room, on Saturday, the 20th of February next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, in order to give their Votes reſpecting a Law propoſed to be made, for reducing the Price of a Share in the ſaid Company's Books and Effects to TEN POUNDS Pennſylvania Currency; and for impowering the Directors, from Time to Time, to diſpoſe of ſuch Duplicates of Books in the Library as they ſhall judge proper, for the Benefit of the Company. By Order of the Directors,

January 12, 1768. FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Secretary.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt FARMAR DEWEES, of Philadelphia, innholder, are deſired to bring in their accounts; and thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to pay immediately, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into a Lawyer's hands, to recover, by HENRY KEPPELE, ſenior, GEORGE HITNER, JOHN PYEWELL, EDWARD ROBESON, Aſſignees. ¶

FREDERICK SHLEMB, born at Longen Condle, in Germany, and who came into this country laſt fall, wants to know where his brother, PETER SHLEMB, is; he has been in the country 13 years; if alive, he may hear of his brother, by enquiring of DETERICK TAUB, ſhoemaker, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. Said Peter Shlemb lives ſomewhere in New-Jerſey. §

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

Newcaſtle County, December 30, 1767.

ABSCONDED yeſterday, a certain man, who called himſelf HUGH WILSON, was born in Ireland, and appears to be about 30 years of age; he is a tanner by trade, is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, well ſet, has black hair, marked with the ſmall-pox, a pleaſant countenance, lived ſome time ago in the Jerſeys, near Haddonfield: Had on, when he went away, a new blue ſurtout coat, blue broadcloth cloſe-bodied coat, ſnuff-coloured waiſtcoat, leather breeches; and had ſome other half-worn clothes with him. He took with him a brown Gelding, 4 years old, about 14 and a half hands high, paces ſome, but moſt natural to trot; and a new ſaddle, with a hogſkin ſeat, and plad cloth houſings. It is thought he took with him a quantity of money, chiefly gold. Whoever takes up the ſaid Hugh Wilſon, and ſecures him, ſo that he may be had, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by HARMON YEATS. ¶

JOHN CORNMAN,

At his ſtore, in Market-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Jacob Shoemaker, ſenior, and oppoſite to Mr. Henry Keppele, ſenior, hath to ſell,

LOAF SUGAR, double, middling and ſingle refined lump ditto, ſugar candy, and all ſorts of Muſcovado ſugars in hogſheads, tierces and barrels; alſo melaſſes.

The partnerſhip between him and Mr. John William Hoffman having been diſſolved theſe ſeveral months paſt, he ſince continues the buſineſs of refining ſugars, at his ſugar houſe, juſt by the houſe of Employment, and near the Pennſilvania Hoſpital. The above goods of his manufacture, are alſo ſold at Meſſieurs Mifflin and Dean's ſtore, the ſouth-eaſt corner of Front and Second-ſtreets. Tbctf.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Samuel Hurford, late of this City, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment; and all thoſe to whom he was indebted, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be ſettled and paid by

‡ JAMES STEPHENS, CALEB ATTMORE, Executors.

TAKEN from a front room of a houſe in Arch-ſtreet, laſt Sunday evening, a SILVER TANKARD, holds about three pints, old faſhion, marked SI; the owner's name and the maker's name IN. Whoever delivers the above tankard to THOMAS RICHE, in Water-ſtreet, ſhall receive Six Dollars reward, and no queſtions aſked.

N. B. If ſaid tankard is offered for ſale, it is deſired that it may be ſtopped. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

On board the Schooner Charming Nancy, lying at Hamilton's wharff,

A QUANTITY of beſt FALL MACKRELL, HERRINGS, pickled and dry COD FISH. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Healthy young Dutch woman, fit for town or country buſineſs, about 18 years old, can ſpin well; ſhe ſpeaks good Engliſh, and has about five years to ſerve. Enquire at JAMES DERKINDEREN's, in Strawberry alley. ¶

Lancaſter Goal, December 29, 1767.

THIS Day was committed to my Cuſtody, on Suſpicion of being a Runaway Servant, a certain Man, who calls himſelf JOHN FENNY, about 28 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, who ſays he worked laſt with SAMUEL FISHER, in Downing Town; Therefore this is to deſire his Maſter, if any he has, to come, pay Charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold out for the ſame, by

¶ MATTHIAS BOOGH, Goaler.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Dover, Kent county, on Delaware, a certain JOHN HIRON, an apprentice to HUGH PARKE, hatter, of the said town of Dover, aged about 20 years, a well set fellow, with brown hair, fair complexion; had on, when he went away, a brown broadcloth coat, with gilt buttons, a white demity jacket, one white shirt, one check ditto, some coarse ones, and a pair of green halfthick trowsers. He stole and carried off, a blue surtout coat, pretty much worn, a black velvet jacket, not half worn, and a pair of blue knit breeches; he went away with a certain John Goforth, an apprentice to a certain James Bellach, of the same town, shop joyner. Whoever takes up, and secures the said John Hiron, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, paid by ¶

HUGH PARKE.

TO be SOLD, a FARM belonging to the subscriber, situated at Long Branch, in the town of Shrewsberry, containing 110 acres. There is on the place a good new dwelling-house, with two rooms, and a large entry, below, and four rooms above, with very convenient out houses. It is well wooded and watered, and in very good fence, has good fresh and salt meadow, sufficient for any stock a judicious farmer would keep on it. Its situation is healthy, and commands a fine prospect of the Western Ocean, and as fine a country view as any the county of Monmouth affords; it is within a mile and an half of a fine river, that abounds with fish and wild fowl, and where there is a public landing. The sea bass banks lie before the door, which afford fish of the best kind, winter and summer. The advantages of such a situation must recommend it to those who want a farm for profit, and the pleasantness of it, to those who want a cool air, and fine prospect. It is very conveniently situated for any person that would take lodgers, or keep a tavern; or any gentleman that has an inclination for a summer seat on the sea-side, where he will be troubled with no musketoes or other vermin, that render most places, near the salts, disagreeable. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, or to the printers hereof.

JOHN MORRIS.

Lancaster, January 4, 1768.

WHEREAS, by a disorder in my eyes, I am rendered incapable of travelling to settle and collect my outstanding debts, or, by myself, to settle my affairs, without the assistance of some person, in whom I can confide; I therefore request all persons who are indebted to me by bond, bill, account or otherwise, to make immediate payment, to prevent my proceeding against them in such a manner as my present circumstances, under my said late misfortune, may, perhaps, make necessary. Those particularly, who are indebted to me for fees, or any other matters, as late Sheriff of the county of Lancaster, I request will make immediate payment to Mr. WILLIAM ATLEE, of Lancaster, whom I have impowered to settle my affairs for me. And I beg it as a favour of the gentlemen of the law, that they will be so kind as not to discharge any actions wherein fees are due to me, until they see Mr. Atlee's receipt for them. And those who have accounts against me, I request will produce them for settlement, as soon as possible. JOHN BARR. tbc 4 w.

WHEREAS JOHN MORTON, Sheriff of Chester county, advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette sometime ago, that Matthew Frame had made his escape from the officer, and was gone off: The present serves to inform the public the true state of the case. That the Sheriff deputed a person to act for him, which person brought another with him, that brought the suit, which person came to me, and told me he wanted to speak with me, and when I went aside with him, he told me that he had a writ for me; but the officer was not near, and therefore did not look on myself a prisoner, and did not chuse to stay with them, as I had business of importance on hand, but did not go three miles from the place till I settled the affair, which was in three days after; and the cause of this action was occasioned by a note that I signed over to a man three years ago, which money they say they did not receive, and before they told me of it, they brought a writ for me, which I looked on as bad usage. ¶ MATTHEW FRAME.

Talbot county, Maryland, December 26, 1767.

HAVING been lately robbed of a considerable sum of money, and by good authority informed, that a Negroe man, commonly known by the name of BERRY's ABEL, with the assistance of his reputed wife (already in custody) hath committed the theft: I do hereby offer a reward of Three Pistoles, to be paid to any person or persons that shall apprehend and bring him before John Goldsborough, Esq; one of the Magistrates for this county. Said Negroe is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, rather lusty than otherwise; had on, and with him, when he went away, a castor hat, almost new, a blue cloth coat, a jacket of country made cloth, buckskin breeches, a pair of boots, and a great coat, and in possession of a light grey coloured horse, about 14 hands high. This fellow, I am told, was formerly a slave, the property of Mr. Joseph Berry, but lately received his freedom, as a step judged absolutely necessary to be taken, in order to quiet effectually some scruples of conscience, the owner religiously entertained, in consequence of his keeping Negroes in slavery; yet, nevertheless, it is now presumed that said Negroe hath, since this change of condition, had the principal direction of all the roguery carried on by the Negroes of his acquaintance, seeing his present situation encourages him to offer for sale (with greater boldness) the effects unjustly obtained by them, as the produce of his own labour,

¶ 6 w. ANDREW MEIN.

ALL persons having any demands against LUKE GIBSON, late of Deptford township, Gloucester county, New-Jersey, deceased, are requested to bring them in forthwith, in order the better to enable those concerned to know what quantity of land to dispose of for the payment thereof; and those indebted, to make speedy payment, in order to prevent trouble from JAMES COOPER, and JOSHUA LORD. ¶

Pursuant to an order of Orphan's court, held at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 29th day of January instant, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the house of William Levering, tavern-keeper, near the premises,

A Certain messuage or tenement, and piece of about two acres of LAND, situate on the west side of the great road, leading from Philadelphia to Reading, bounded westerly and northerly by land of William Levering, junior, easterly by the said road, and southerly by land of Anthony Cook. Also a certain other piece of about ten acres of wood-land, situate on the east side of Wissahickon Creek, bounded westerly by the said Creek, northerly by land of ----------, easterly by the Germantownship line, and southerly by land of Thomas Lievzey, being parts of the real estate of Isaac Cook, late of the said county, carpenter, deceased. ANTHONY COOK, and JONAS SUPPLEE, Administrat. ¶

CHOICE HYSON TEA,

In small Chests, or in Pound Cannisters, to be sold by

Christophers and Charles Marshall,

In Chestnut-street.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE BLACK TROTTING HORSE, full fifteen Hands high, has been used, and well broke, to a Chariot. He is sold for no other Reason, but that his Partner is lately dead, and the Owner has no Use for him. Enquire of the Printers of this Paper. ⊕

A few Bags of

PEPPER,

To be SOLD by

JOSHUA CRESSON,

In Front-Street, four Doors below the Corner of Chesnut-Street, and directly opposite Winey and Bunner's Store. ¶

BOND and BYRN,

ARE now selling off their GOODS, at their Store in Second-Street, the Corner of Norris's-Alley, either Wholesale at 90 per Cent. advance on the Sterling Cost, or Retail at 100 per Cent. for Cash only. The Ladies may there be furnished with various Silks, Gauzes, Muslins, Laces, &c. And, as their Partnership will soon dissolve, they request all Persons indebted thereto, to make Payment by the First of April, or their Accounts will be put in Suit. ¶ 8 W.

TO BE SEEN,

At the Crooked Billet, in Market-street, near the Court-House, Philadelphia (Price Three Pence)

A TWO YEAR OLD HOG, 12 Hands high, and in Length 10 Feet; thought to be the largest of its Kind ever seen in America. ¶

Philadelphia, December 19, 1767.

TAKEN up in Delaware Bay, and brought to this City, agreeable to an Act of General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, intituled, "An Act for appointing Wardens for the River and Bay of Delaware, &c." two Anchors of different Sizes, which may be viewed by any Person or Persons, who shall make Application for the Purpose; and any Person or Persons claiming them, or either of them, and making satisfactory Proof of his or their Right or Property therein, before a Board of Wardens, within the Space of twelve Months after the Date hereof, shall have the same restored, upon such Claimants paying the Salvage, and other Charges, according to Law.

PETER REEVE, President of the Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

For a Term of Years, by the Subscribers,

A LARGE commodious STILL HOUSE, with a Store House, Dwelling House, Wood Yard and Garden thereunto belonging, all under one Inclosure (convenient Stone Cellars being under the two last mentioned Houses) situate, lying and being on the Bank of North East River, near the Head of Chesopeak Bay, in Charles Town, Cecil County, Maryland. The Buildings, Stills, Worms, Pumps, Cisterns, and all other Utensils, are in good Order and Repair. From its convenient Situation, near the Head of Chesopeak, any Quantity of Rum, distilled there, may be vended in said Bay, at a higher Price considerably than at any Distillery in Philadelphia; the Rum heretofore made at it has always been in high Credit, in said Bay; Melasses can be purchased there on as good Terms as at Philadelphia, Provisions cheaper; any Quantity of Wood, at Seven Shillings per Cord, delivered at the Distillery, and the Land Carriage saved between the two Bays. Time will be given to the Purchaser for the Payment of the Purchase Money. For Terms, apply to Edward Mitchell, or Benjamin Rumsey, in Charlestown; William Rumsey, at the Head of Bohemia River; Charles Rumsey, near the Head of Elk; or John Philips, in Philadelphia.

WHITE and CALDWELL,

Have imported from London, in the Ship Nancy and Suckey, Captain Keais,

A LARGE and neat Assortment of WOOLLENS, suitable to the Season; also some best German Steel.

They have also for Sale, at their Store in Chestnut-street, very neat Ten-plate Stoves, and Pig Metal of the best Quality. Tbc.

Bucks county, December 26, 1767.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 23d of next month, at the house of Thomas Wilson, in Northampton township, ten acres of LAND, with a log-house; bounded by land of Robert Parsons, and others; late the property of Lætitia Dougherty; seized and taken in execution by me

¶ WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 16th Day of January, at the House of Jeremiah Smith, in Front-street, at 4 o' Clock in the Afternoon, a Lot of Ground, situate on the South-side of Sassafras-street, between Front and Second-streets, containing in Front, on said Street, 15 Feet, and in Depth 77 Feet, with a two Story framed Dwelling-house, and Ship-joiner's Shop, erected thereon; subject to a Groundrent of Two Pounds Five Shillings per Annum; late the Property of John Cassell deceased; seized and taken in Execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Monday, the 18th Day of January, at the House of John Lukens, at the Sign of the George, in Second-street, at 4 o' Clock in the Afternoon, a two Story Brick Dwelling-house, and Lot of Ground, situate on the North-side of Pewter Platter Alley, containing in Front, on said Alley, 15 Feet, and in Depth 30 Feet; subject to a Groundrent of FIVE POUNDS per Annum; late the Property of David Parry; seized and taken in Execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Friday, the 22d Day of January, at the House of Isaac Corrain, at the Sign of the Marquis of Granby, near the Barracks, in the Northern Liberties, at 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon, a Lot of Ground, with a two Story Brick Messuage erected thereon, situate on the North-side of Coates's Street, between Front and Second-streets continued, in the Northern Liberties, containing in Front, on said Street, 40 Feet, and in Depth 110 Feet, subject to a Groundrent of Eight Pounds per Annum; late the Property of Godfrey Lonberger, seized and taken in Execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 23d Day of January, at the House of Martin Noll, in the Northern Liberties, at 4 o' Clock in the Afternoon, a three Story Brick House, and Lot of Ground, situate on the South-side of Callowhill-street, in the Northern Liberties, between Front and Second-street, containing in Front, on said Street, 20 Feet, and in Depth 80 Feet; subject to a Groundrent of Forty Shillings Sterling per Annum; late the Property of Peter Bloom; seized and taken in Execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

To be SOLD or LETT,

A VALUABLE BREW HOUSE, with all the utensils in the borough of Lancaster; for terms apply to John Barr, Esq; or to the subscriber in Philadelphia,

Tbc 4 W. ALEXANDER STEDMAN.

TO BE LETT,

A VERY valuable and well-situated merchant-mill, at the Head of Chester River, on the main road leading from Chester town, in Kent county, and province of Maryland, to Duck Creek; being very public for transporting large quantities of good wheat. The said mill is on a good stream, about thirteen miles from Duck Creek Landing, on the tide water of Delaware, and one mile from that of Chessopeak Bay, is very conveniently built, and in exceeding good order for making superfine flour.---Also a commodious tan-yard, containing two tan-houses, 25 vats, about 600 hides, and 200 cords of good bark, with every necessary for carrying on the business, and is well situated for procuring hides, and selling of leather.

Also a saw-mill, in very good order, and well situated for timber; a very noted and well accustomed store house; a dwelling and other houses, conveniently situated for carrying on the whole, with about 100 acres of choice meadow-ground, lying contiguous thereunto, of which 30 is in good order for mowing, and the other will in a short time; more may be cleared if necessary, with as much land as may be convenient. The whole will be lett together, or separate. Any person inclining to take the tan-yard and saw-mill, or the tan-yard and dwelling-house, with a considerable part of the meadow, may have the rent made easy, by boarding of hands, and the advantage of doing the carting of the mill; any person inclining to rent or treat about the same, may be informed by applying to THOMAS GILPIN, in Philadelphia, or GEORGE GILPIN, on the premises. ‡

For CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina,

The BRIGANTINE

PRINCE of WALES,

THOMAS MASON, Commander;

Has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail in three Weeks, if the Weather will permit. For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain GEORGE NOARTH, ALEXANDER LUNAN, or said Commander, at Thomas Clifford's Wharff.

To be disposed of by said LUNAN, a Quantity of new Rice, Turpentine in Tierces and Barrels, and Carolina Indigo; and wants, to be delivered as soon as the River is open, One Thousand Bushels of good Coal-dried Malt, and a Quantity of Hops; for which he will give the very highest Price.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1767.

For BARBADOS.

The BRIGANTINE

ELIZABETH,

ISAAC JONES, Master.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JACOB SHOEMAKER, jun.

RICHARD WALN,

Or to the Master on board, at William Richards's Wharff. She has good Accommodations for Passengers, and is a prime Sailer.

To be LETT, and entered upon immediately,

A LARGE new DWELLING HOUSE and commodious BREWERY, on Fourth-street, near the Corner of Race-street, occupied by the Subscribers, together with a good Malt Mill, Stable, Chaise-house, and all the Stock of Casks, Bottles, &c. belonging to the said Brewery. Also a vacant Corner Lot of 60 Feet on Race, and 70 on Fourth-streets, adjoining the said Dwelling-house, and inclosed with a good Board Fence. For Terms, apply to

† THOMAS and CHARLES MOORE.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the Stable of the Subscriber, in Kent County, Maryland, in the Night of the 23d Instant, a large red roan MARE, near 15 Hands high, a natural Pacer, about 9 or 10 Years old, a white Mane, and a Blaze down her Face, remarkable for her easy and expeditious Gait in travelling; has lately had the Distemper, and is low in Flesh; if she has any Brand, it is forgot. Whoever secures the Thief, and Mare, so that the former may be brought to Justice, and the latter returned to the Owner, shall have the above Reward, or for the Mare only, Forty Shillings, paid by

George-Town, Dec. 28, 1767. JOSEPH MONTGOMERY.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Chester-Town, Maryland, the 14th of December instant, a Servant Man, named LOCHLAN RIAN, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a fair pale Complexion, and wears his own black Hair: He had on, and took with him, a dark Frize Coat, white Cotton and lappelled Fearnought Vests, a Pair of half worn black Plush Breeches, a Pair of half worn English shoe Boots, good Country Shoes and Stockings, and a good Hat. He rode a small white Horse, and an English Saddle, half worn; he is supposed to be now in Philadelphia, as he was seen there about 4 or 5 Days ago. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him, so as he may be had again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by EMORY SUDLER.

Virginia, November 20, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in King William county, pleasantly situated on Mattapony river, whereon Colonel Thomas Moore now lives, containing 500 acres, to which is added about 40 or 50 acres of marsh, which produces good hay, and is capable of great improvement. On the plantation is a commodious brick house, two stories high, 4 rooms on a floor, two of them, with a large passage, handsomely wainscoted, four large cellars, and cellar passage; the partitions are brick to the top; the out-houses are good and large, of which there are for every convenience, all in good repair, fit to be entered on immediately. There is also on the said plantation an orchard of about 2 or 300 bearing crab trees, with a large garden, in good order. The land is good either for grain or tobacco, and well timbered; a vessel of 250 tons burthen may load opposite the house; it is a very convenient situation for carrying on a West-India trade, lying in the heart of a grain country. It also has the advantage of fine fishing and fowling; 500 l. of the purchase money to be paid in April next, for the remainder one, two, or three years credit will be given, as may be agreed on, by applying to either of the subscribers, in Hanover county, GEORGE THOMAS, JOHN SMITH.

Just imported in the last ships from Liverpool, and to be sold very cheap, for cash or short credit, by

HUGH DONNALDSON,

At his store in Walnut-street, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, kerseys, drabs, plains, bearskins, blue and red striped duffils, frizes and naps, halfthicks, shaloons, blue, green and mottled rugs, yd. wd. 7-8ths, 3-qr. 11 nail, yd. and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, check handkerchiefs, black silk ditto, cotton hollands, yd. wd. and 7-8ths Irish linens, British ozenbrigs, 5-qr. and 9-8ths sheeting, 7-8ths and 3-qr. ticks, tapes, taylors thread, pencilled cottons, Stony-batter Jews harps, Naples and Princes yellow and drop lake paints.

He has also for sale, Carolina pork, and Dunbebbin's draughts of the coast of Carolina. Tbc. 6 W.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

January 21, 1768. NUMB. 2039.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LETTERS from a FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* BRITISH COLONIES.

LETTER VIII.

My dear Countrymen,

IN my opinion, a dangerous example is ſet in the laſt act relating to theſe colonies. The power of parliament to levy money upon us for raiſing a revenue, is therein avowed and exerted. Regarding the act on this ſingle principle, I muſt again repeat, and I think it my duty to repeat, that to me it appears to be *unconſtitutional*.

No man, who conſiders the conduct of the parliament ſince the repeal of the *Stamp-Act*, and the diſpoſition of many people at home, can doubt, that the chief object of attention there, is, to uſe Mr. *Greenville*'s expreſſion, "providing that the DEPENDANCE and OBEDIENCE of the colonies be aſſerted and maintained."

Under the influence of this notion, inſtantly on repealing the *Stamp-Act*, an act paſſed, declaring the power of parliament to bind theſe colonies *in all caſes whatever*. This however was only planting a barren tree, that caſt a *ſhade* indeed over the colonies, but yielded no *fruit*. It being determined to enforce the authority on which the *Stamp-Act* was founded, the parliament having never renounced the right, as Mr. *Pitt* adviſed them to do; and it being thought proper to diſguiſe that authority in ſuch a manner, as not again to alarm the colonies; ſome little time was required to find a method, by which both theſe points ſhould be united. At laſt the ingenuity of Mr. *Greenville* and his party accompliſhed the matter, as it was thought, in "an act for granting certain duties in the *Britiſh* colonies and plantations in *America*, for allowing drawbacks," *&c.* which is the title of the act laying duties on paper, *&c.*

The parliament having ſeveral times before impoſed duties to be paid in *America*, IT WAS EXPECTED, NO DOUBT, THAT THE REPETITION OF SUCH A MEASURE WOULD BE PASSED OVER, AS AN USUAL THING. But to have done this, without expreſly "aſſerting and maintaining" the power of parliament to take our money without our conſent, and to apply it as they pleaſe, would not have been ſufficiently declarative of its ſupremacy, nor ſufficiently depreſſive of *American* freedom.

Therefore it is, that in this memorable act we find it *expreſly* "provided," that money ſhall be levied upon us without our conſent, for PURPOSES, that render it, *if poſſible*, more dreadful than the *Stamp-Act*.

That act, alarming as it was, declared, the money thereby to be raiſed, ſhould be applied "towards defraying the expences of defending, protecting and ſecuring the *Britiſh* colonies and plantations in *America*;" And it is evident from the whole act, that by the word "*Britiſh*," were intended colonies and plantations *ſettled by* Britiſh *people*, and not generally, *thoſe ſubject to the* Britiſh *crown*. That act therefore ſeemed to have ſomething gentle and kind in its intention, and to aim only at *our own welfare*: But the act now objected to, impoſes duties upon the *Britiſh* colonies, "to defray the expences of defending, protecting and ſecuring *his Majeſty's* DOMINIONS *in* America."

What a change of words! What an *incomputable addition* to the expences intended by the *Stamp-Act*! "*His Majeſty's* DOMINIONS" comprehend not only *the* Britiſh *colonies*, but alſo *the conquered provinces of* Canada *and* Florida, *and the* Britiſh *garriſons of* Nova-Scotia; for *theſe* do not deſerve the name of *colonies*.

What juſtice is there in making US pay for "defending, protecting and ſecuring" THESE PLACES? What benefit *can* we, or *have* we ever derived *from them?* None of them was conquered *for* US; nor will "be defended, protected or ſecured" *for* US.

In fact, however advantageous the ſubduing or keeping any of theſe countries may be to *Great-Britain*, the acquiſition is greatly injurious to theſe colonies. Our chief property conſiſts in *lands*. Theſe would have been of a much greater value, if ſuch prodigious additions had not been made to the *Britiſh* territories on this continent. The natural increaſe of our own people, if confined within the colonies, would have raiſed the value ſtill higher and higher every fifteen or twenty years: Beſides, we ſhould have lived more compactly together, and have been therefore more able to reſiſt any enemy. But now the inhabitants will be thinly ſcattered over an immenſe region, as thoſe who want ſettlements, will chuſe to make new ones, rather than pay great prices for old ones.

Theſe are the conſequences to the colonies, of the hearty aſſiſtance they gave to *Great-Britain* in the late war-----a war *undertaken ſolely for her own benefit*. The objects of it were, the ſecuring to herſelf the rich tracts of land on the back of theſe colonies, with the *Indian* trade; and *Nova-Scotia*, with the fiſhery. *Theſe, and much more, has that kingdom gained*; but the *inferior animals*, that hunted with the *lion*, have been amply rewarded for all the ſweat and blood their loyalty coſt them, by the honour of having ſweated and bled in ſuch company.

I will not go ſo far as to ſay, that *Canada* and *Nova-Scotia* are curbs on *New-England*; the *chain of forts* through the back woods, on the *Middle Provinces*; and *Florida*, on the *reſt*: But I will venture to ſay, that if the products of *Canada*, *Nova-Scotia*, and *Florida*, deſerve any conſideration, the two firſt of them are only rivals of our Northern Colonies, and the other of our Southern.

It has been ſaid, that without the conqueſt of theſe countries, the colonies could not have been "protected, defended and ſecured:" If that is true, it may with as much propriety be ſaid, that *Great-Britain* could not have been "defended, protected and ſecured," without that conqueſt: For the colonies are parts of her empire, which it as much concerns *her* as *them* to keep out of the hands of any other power.

But theſe colonies, when they were much weaker, defended themſelves, before this conqueſt was made; and could again do it, againſt any that might properly be called *their* enemies. If *France* and *Spain* indeed ſhould attack them, *as members of the* Britiſh *empire*, perhaps they might be diſtreſſed; but it would be in a *Britiſh* quarrel.

The largeſt account I have ſeen of the number of people in *Canada*, does not make them exceed 90,000. *Florida* can hardly be ſaid to have any inhabitants. It is computed that there are in our colonies 3,000,000. *Our* force therefore muſt increaſe with a diſproportion to the growth of *their* ſtrength, that would render us very ſafe.

This being the ſtate of the caſe, I cannot think it juſt that theſe colonies, labouring under ſo many misfortunes, ſhould be loaded with *taxes*, to maintain countries, not only not uſeful, but hurtful to them. The ſupport of *Canada* and *Florida* coſt yearly, it is ſaid, half a million ſterling. From hence, we may make ſome gueſs of the load that is to be laid *upon* US; for WE are not only to "defend, protect and ſecure" *them*, but alſo to make "an adequate proviſion for defraying the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government, in ſuch provinces where it ſhall be found neceſſary."

Not one of the provinces of *Canada*, *Nova-Scotia*, or *Florida*, has ever defrayed *theſe expences* WITHIN ITSELF: And if the duties impoſed by the laſt ſtatute are collected, *all of them together*, according to the beſt information I can get, will not pay *one quarter as much as* Pennſylvania *alone*. So that the *Britiſh colonies* are to be drained of the rewards of their labour, to cheriſh the ſcorching ſands of *Florida*, and the icy rocks of *Canada* and *Nova-Scotia*, which never will return to us one farthing that we ſend to them.

Great-Britain----I mean, the miniſtry in *Great-Britain*, has cantoned *Canada* and *Florida* out into *five* or *ſix* governments, and may form *as many more*. She now has *fourteen* or *fifteen* regiments on this continent; and may ſend over *as many more*. To make "an adequate proviſion" FOR ALL THESE EXPENCES, is, no doubt, to be the *inheritance* of the colonies.

Can any man believe that the duties upon paper, *&c.* are the *laſt* that will be laid for theſe purpoſes? It is in vain to hope, that becauſe it is imprudent to lay duties on the exportation of manufactures from a mother country to colonies, as it may promote manufactures among them, that this conſideration will prevent ſuch a meaſure.

Ambitious, artful men have made it popular, and whatever injuſtice or deſtruction will attend it in the opinion of the coloniſts, at home it will be thought juſt and ſalutary.*

The people of *Great-Britain* will be told, and have been told, that *they* are ſinking under an immenſe debt----that great part of this debt has been contracted in defending the colonies----that *theſe* are ſo ungrateful and undutiful, that they will not contribute one mite to its payment----nor even to the ſupport of the army now kept up for their "defence and ſecurity"----that they are rolling in wealth, and are of ſo bold and republican a ſpirit, that they are aiming at independance----that the only way to retain them in "obedience" is to keep a ſtrict watch over them, and to draw off part of their riches in *taxes*----and that every burden laid upon *them* is taking off ſo much from *Great-Britain*.---Theſe aſſertions will be generally believed, and the people will be perſuaded that they cannot be too angry with their colonies, as that anger will be profitable to themſelves.

In truth, *Great-Britain* alone receives any benefit from *Canada*, *Nova-Scotia* and *Florida*; and therefore ſhe alone ought to maintain them. The old maxim of the law is drawn from reaſon and juſtice, and never could be more properly applied, than in this caſe.

Qui ſentit commodum, ſentire debet et onus.
They who feel the benefit, ought to feel the burden.

A FARMER.

* "*So* credulous, *as well as* obſtinate, *are the people in believing* every thing, *which flatters their* prevailing Paſſion."
Hume's Hiſt. of England.

Juſt imported in the Nancy and Sukey, Captain Keais, from London, and to be ſold either wholeſale or retail, at the corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite the Court-houſe, by

JOSEPH WOOD,

A large and neat aſſortment of the following GOODS, viz,

BEST ſuperfine ſcarlet drab cloth, ditto blue, beſt ſuperfine London brown cloth, ſcarlet ditto, blue ditto, black ditto, green ditto, mixt and cloth coloured ditto, Parſons grey ditto, Ravens grey ditto, half mourning ditto, ſuperfine rattinets to match, black, blue, ſcarlet, green and cloth coloured ſecond cloths, ſuperfine black hair pluſh, ditto ſcarlet, ditto buff, prunello for Parſons gowns, Bath coating, ſerge naps, plain ditto, water proof cloths, drab ditto, ſerge cloths, brocades, lutestrings, paduaſoys, mantuas, gold and ſilver lace, callicoes, chints, cottons, and a variety of other articles, as uſual.

N. B. As thoſe cloths are of the very beſt kind, and dyed in grain, the rattinets alſo of the fineſt ſort, and not high preſſed and glazed to deceive the eye, but will bear examination, I will ſell for caſh only, as low as any imported into this province, equal in quality, and all other goods on the ſame terms; and if any one lowers their price, I am determined to do ſo too; and as I have never diſtreſſed any one in the way of my buſineſs, I flatter myſelf to meet with at leaſt as much encouragement as my neighbours, if I ſell as low, which I am fully reſolved to do, and never book any one article more, if I can avoid it. All thoſe indebted are deſired to diſcharge their reſpective ballances, and prevent my doing what is very diſagreeable to me. I do intend to keep up a very good aſſortment of cloths, and other articles, as heretofore.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 8th day of February, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation or tract of land, containing about 17 acres, 14 of which are good meadow, with a good ſtone houſe erected thereon; has been an old accuſtomed tavern, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitemarſh; bounded by lands of Samuel Morris and Moſes Hall. At the ſame time will be ſold a parcel of houſhold furniture, with ſundry other articles; late the property of George Donatt; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 9th day of February, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Horſham townſhip, containing about 73 acres, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe erected thereon; bounded by lands of John Cadwalader, and Horſham Meeting-houſe. At the ſame time will be ſold a parcel of houſhold furniture, with ſundry other articles; late the property of Matthew Hollowell; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A Smart active LAD's time, who has about four years to ſerve, has been brought up to country buſineſs. Enquire of JAMES STEPHENS, baker, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 15th day of February, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Dunn, in New-Providence, a certain plantation or tract of land, containing 120 acres, one quarter, and 11 perches, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Providence; bounded by lands of Samuel Brown, and Valentine Shambo; late the property of Thomas Gheen; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 22d of February, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain plantation or tract of land, containing 85 acres, and 146 perches, ſituate in Oxford townſhip; bounded by lands of Anthony Wilkinſon, and Aaron Goforth. At the ſame will be ſold, a parcel of houſhold furniture, with ſundry other articles; late the property of George Geiler; ſeized and taken in execution, by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Cheſter County, January 14, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Saturday, the 6th day of February next, at one o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of good land thereunto belonging, containing 104 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate partly in Aſhton, and partly in Chicheſter townſhip, in the county of Cheſter; bounded by lands of Jacob Richards, and others; late the eſtate of Kingſman Dutton, deceaſed; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

Cheſter County, January 14, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, on Monday, the 8th day of February next, at two o'clock, at the tavern of Michael Staddleman, in Radnor, will be ſold by vendue, a meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 100 Acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Joſeph Miles, Michael Staddleman, John Roberts, and others; the land is good, an orchard, a good houſe, and other buildings thereon; the ſituation is very convenient, as the Lancaſter road runs through the ſame; late the eſtate of Samuel Harry, junior; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

Cheſter County, January 14, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of February next, at one o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantatation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 224 acres, and allowance, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Bradford, in the ſaid county; bounded by lands of Jacob Reiley, Benjamin Hawley, John Young, and others; late the eſtate of Thomas Gheen; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

Cheſter County, January 14, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Thurſday, the 11th day of February next, at one o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Bradford, in the ſaid county, bounded by lands of James Bruce, George Stalker, Abraham Ford, and others, containing 112 acres, and 17 perches, more or leſs; late the eſtate of James Woodward; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

Cheſter County, January 14, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Friday, the 12th day of February next, at one o'clock, at the Turk's Head tavern, in Goſhen, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip aforeſaid, containing 150 Acres, more or leſs; bounded by the roads leading to Birmingham and Philadelphia, and by lands of Thomas Hoops, junior, and others; as alſo ſome good horſes and cattle, and a variety of houſhold furniture; late the eſtate and effects of Phineas Eachus; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JOHN MORTON. Sheriff.

Cheſter County, January 14, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Monday, the 15th day of February next, at two o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, one full equal and undivided moiety, in three equal parts to be divided, of and in a meſſuage and plantation, and about 60 acres of land, more or leſs, thereunto belonging, ſituate partly in Edgmont townſhip, and partly in Newtown; the land is good, ſome good meadow thereon, being late the eſtate of Richard Howard; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheniff.

Cheſter County, January 14, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Tueſday the 16th day of February next, at one o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a meſſuage, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing about 150 acres, more or leſs, with the moiety, or half part of a water corn griſt mill, and the half part of a ſaw mill thereon, being ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, in the county of Cheſter, bounded by lands of Thomas Maſſey, Andrew Steel, ----- Smedley, and Crumb-creek; there is a large quantity of good meadow on the premiſes, the ploughable land is good, the mill lately repaired, the dwelling houſe built of ſtone, a large barn, and other conveniencies; upon the whole, it may be ſaid to be a good plantation. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes and cattle, wheat and rye in the ground, a pair of timber wheels, and a variety of houſhold furniture, too tedious to inſert; late the eſtate and effects of Samuel Grubb; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

Cheſter County, January 14, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Wedneſday, the 17th day of February, at one o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of London-grove, in the county of Cheſter, comtaining 100 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of James Kelton, George Crooks, and others; late the eſtate of James Wilſon; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

By the Halifax Packet, Captain JEFFERIES, *arrived at New-York, from Falmouth, in 7 Weeks and 4 Days Paſſage, we have the following Advices, viz.*

WARSAW, October 7.

THE day before yeſterday the extraordinary Dyet was opened here with the uſual formalities. The King began with addreſſing the aſſembly in a pathetic ſpeech, wherein he exhorted them to concord. This was followed by another, ſpoken by the Biſhop of Cracovia. They have not proceeded to the nomination of a Marſhal, but it is agreed that Prince Charles de Radzivil ſhall perform the functions of that dignity.

Hague, Oct. 13. The Prince Stadtholder having notified in form the completion of his marriage with the Princeſs Wilhelmina of Pruſſia, to the different colleges of the government reſiding here, that agreeable event was yeſterday made known to the town, by the firing of cannon, diſplaying of flags, and by other demonſtrations of joy; and Prince Lewis of Brunſwick gave an entertainment upon the occaſion to a great number of the principal perſons of the country. Their Serene and Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Orange were to leave Berlin yeſterday; and as they will reſt at Potzdam, Brunſwick, Loo, and Soeſdyck, in their way home, they are not expected at the Houſe in the Wood before the 3d of November, when the rejoicings here will begin again. The States of Frieſeland have ſet the example to the other Provinces, by voting an annuity to the Princeſs of Orange; and it is probable that other preſents will be made by other Provinces, to ſhew their ſatisfaction upon this occaſion.

October 20. The Prince and Princeſs of Orange arrived at Brunſwick on the 16th of this month, and were accompanied by the Prince and Princeſs of Pruſſia, ſo far on their journey; we don't yet know for certain when they will leave that place, but imagine it will be to-day or to-morrow; ſo that every thing is preparing for their arrival at Loo, on Monday or Tueſday next. Other Provinces are following the example of Frieſeland, in voting preſents to the Princeſs of Orange.

Warſaw, Oct. 14. The aſpect of public affairs in this Kingdom becomes every day more alarming. The Dyet ſat on the day fixed, but proved extremely tumultuous. The Biſhop of Cracovia, the Biſhop of Kiovia, ſome other prelates, and ſome of the Magnates, declared that they would never conſent to the eſtabliſhment of a commiſſion furniſhed with full power to enter into conference with the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, and at the ſame time ſpoke with more vehemence than ever againſt the pretenſions of the Diſſidents. Some of the Deputies replied to this with great warmth; and the animoſity among them roſe to ſuch a degree, that the Marſhal of the Dyet prorogued the meeting to the 16th inſtant.

The day after the tumultuous meeting abovementioned, the Biſhop of Cracovia, the Biſhop of Kiovia, Count Rzewuſki, the Waywode of Cracovia, and his ſon, and ſome other Deputies, were carried off by ſome detachments of the Ruſſian troops, and have not ſince been heard of. We have likewiſe received advice, that other detachments of the ſame troops have marched into the eſtates of thoſe noblemen, and live there at diſcretion.

Hague, Oct. 30. *This day the Prince and Princeſs of Orange arrived at the Houſe in the Wood; their Serene and Royal Highneſſes came yeſterday from Loo to Soeſdyck, which is within 6 or 7 miles of Utrecht: They were received in Ceremony, and entertained this morning by the town of Leyden, where the Burghers were under arms to line the ſtreets, and all the houſes illuminated.*

November 3. *Every day ſince the Prince and Princeſs of Orange's arrival, has been taken up with the reception of the Deputations from all the Colleges of the Government in general, as well as from every particular province, and every town in Holland. Theſe ceremonies will be ended this week, and at the beginning of the next, the Prince and Princeſs will make their public entry into this town, for which every thing is preparing. The States of Holland, at their audience, preſented the Princeſs of Orange with an annuity of* 20,000 *florins per annum.*

Warſaw, Oct. 14. *It is not yet known to what place the Biſhops of Cracovia and Kiovia, and the other Noblemen, who were carried off by the Ruſſian tooops, are carried. Very ſtrong repreſentations are made to the Prince de Repnin, to get them ſet at liberty.*

Moſcow, Oct. 5. *The Miniſters of the Court have repeatedly declared to the deputies of the two general confederacies of Poland and Lithuania, that the Empreſs in taking part in the affairs of the Poliſh nation, had only two objects in view; one of which is to re-eſtabliſh the Diſſidents in the poſſeſſion of their rights; the other, to maintain the antient form of government in the kingdom.*

Warſaw, Oct. 21. It is ſaid that the Biſhop of Cracow is carried through Lithuania into Ruſſia, along with the other parties arreſted. Prince de Repnin publiſhed, on this occaſion, a declaration, which gave riſe to the King's pronouncing a diſcourſe, in which he delivered himſelf in the following terms: "There is little knowledge required to govern a veſſel when the winds are favourable. A ſkilful pilot ſhould know how to withſtand the ſtorm without abandoning the helm. I have ſeveral times entertained the deſign, as I ſtill do, of abdicating the crown, the burthen of which I feel, but that my love for my country made me alter my reſolution. You ought all, Gentlemen, to conſider the melancholy circumſtances which you have drawn upon us. I have conſtantly employed all my endeavours for the good of the ſtate; but few among you have aſſiſted me with your ſupport; and I find myſelf abandoned by the greater part; yet I can aſſure you, that if I had taken the courſe of abandoning you in my turn, you would now have found yourſelves in a miſerable ſituation."

Dublin Caſtle, Oct. 14. His Excellency Lord Viſcount Townſend, Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, who embarked at Holy Head yeſterday at one o'clock in the afternoon, arrived ſafe in this port this morning. His Excellency proceeded in the uſual ſtate to the Council Chamber in the Caſtle, where his commiſſion was read, and the oaths adminiſtered to him; and thereupon his Excellency received the ſword from the Lords Juſtices: His Excellency then repaired to the Preſence Chamber, where he received the compliments of the Nobility, and other perſons of diſtinction, upon his ſafe arrival, to take upon him the government of this kingdom.

LONDON.

Oct. 12. They write from Hamburgh, that the politicians there affect to foreſee the gathering of a cloud in the North, threatening to diſturb, ere long, the tranquility occaſioned by the late peace.

Private letters from the Hague inform, that a treaty is on foot, for granting to his Pruſſian Majeſty certain tracts of territory in the Eaſt-Indies, towards extending the commerce of the new Aſiatic Company lately eſtabliſhed at Embden.

Oct. 15. The account in our paper of Saturday, of a ſuſpenſion of arms between the Genoeſe and the Corſicans, is confirmed by the following

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Sept. 7.

"Advices from Baſtia import, that on the 16th of laſt month General Paoli ſent orders to all the inhabitants of the province of Bengale, to arm and aſſemble near Calvi, where he had the 17th and 18th a ſharp ſkirmiſh with the Genoeſe. The 29th a ſuſpenſion of arms was concluded on at Ajaccio, from whence a third part of the garriſon had deſerted. The garriſon of Calvi attempted, on the 21ſt, to ſeize a Corſican battery, but they were repulſed with conſiderable loſs; and on the 24th a ſuſpenſion of arms was alſo agreed on there."

Oct. 17. Some advices received at Leghorn from Conſtantinople mention, that the malecontents of Georgia had lately broke out in a freſh rebellion againſt the Grand Signior.

They write from Algiers, that two Spaniſh men of war had lately appeared in the road, where they employed two days in ſounding the coaſt, which greatly alarmed the Dey and regency, for fear of a bombardment.

Letters from Paris ſay, "Mr. FRANKLIN, celebrated for the experiments and diſcoveries in electricity, which he made in America, and carried to the utmoſt degree of perfection, was lately in this city, when the learned and ingenious flocked to ſee and to converſe with him."

We hear that the Earl of Chatham is greatly recovered from his late indiſpoſition, and now enjoys a better ſtate of health than he has for a long time paſt.

They write from Warſaw, that a corps of 2000 Ruſſian troops have lately entered the palatinate of Kiovia

They write from Altena, that ſeveral Pruſſian officers were lately arrived there and at Hamburgh, to recruit men, and buy up horſes for the ſervice of the King their maſter.

Letters from Vienna inform, that the Turks have, for ſome time paſt, been reinforcing their ſeveral garriſons in the neighbourhood of Belgrade.

Some letters from Hamburgh, by way of Holland, ſay, that the Dutch are now diligently enliſting ſailors in that city, but chiefly in a very ſecret manner.

They write from the Hague, that the Prince of Orange's palace at Loo, is fitting up in a very grand manner, for the reception of that Prince and his Royal Conſort.

A letter from Genoa mentions, that the republic have found from experience, that the malecontents of Corſica pay no longer any regard to treaties than an opportunity offers to ſtrike ſome blow; on which account the late ſuſpenſion of arms was daily expected to be broke.

Oct. 20. They write from Madrid, that the King of Spain has iſſued an edict, by advice of his Council, for maintaining the canonical and monaſtic diſcipline, and preventing Eccleſiaſtics from carrying on any kind of commerce or traffic.

Thurſday was married, at the Quakers Meeting-houſe at Wigerſhall, near Birmingham, Mr. David Barclay, of Cheapſide, London, wholeſale Linnen-draper, to Miſs Rachael Lloyd, daughter of Mr. Sampſon Lloyd, an Iron-maſter, at Birmingham.

Some letters from Algiers mention, that a treaty was on foot between that Regency and Tunis, the object of which was, jointly to oppoſe all Chriſtian powers who might attempt hoſtilities againſt either State.

Oct. 22. Letters from Liſbon by the laſt mail ſay, the vintage had fallen ſhort of that of the preceding year; but add, that trade had begun to revive in the factories ſince the arrival of the new Ambaſſador from Great-Britain.

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, dated Oct. 6.

"*The day before yeſterday the marriage of his Serene Highneſs William* V. *Prince of Orange and Naſſau, Stadtholder of the United Provinces, with her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Frederica-Sophia-Wilhelmina, of Pruſſia, was ſolemnized at the palace of this City. The nuptial benediction was adminiſtered by Mr. Sack, the Miniſter of the Court, and ſucceeded by diſcharges of the Artillery. There was afterwards a ſplendid ſupper ſerved up in gold plate. The Prince Stadtholder wore the Enſigns of the Order of the Black Eagle, which the King had conferred upon him the evening before. It is ſaid the new-married couple will ſet out ſoon for Holland.*"

We hear that Charles Jenkinſon, Eſq; is to be Joint Paymaſter General with Geo. Cooke, Eſq; in the room of Lord North, lately appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, dated Oct. 2.

"*The 28th of laſt month the pregnancy of the Queen was formally declared at Court. In conſequence of which orders have been given to offer up public prayers to heaven, for the happy delivery of her Majeſty.*"

Letters from the Hague, by this day's mails, ſay, "*Great preparations are making here for illuminations and decorations againſt the arrival of the Prince Stadtholder and the Princeſs his Conſort. The Magiſtrate hath erected ſuperb triumphal arches, under which their Royal and Serene Highneſſes are to paſs. In ſhort, nothing will be omitted, which can contribute to render their entry magnificent and brilliant.*"

Some letters from Madrid ſay, that the Spaniards highly regret having ceded their part of Hiſpaniola to the French; and a treaty was ſaid to be actually on the carpet with the Court of Verſailles, for giving up to his Catholic Majeſty his former poſſeſſions in that iſland.

Letters from Newfoundland mention, that one of Admiral Palliſer's ſtation'd ſhips had taken four French veſſels belonging to Bourdeaux, and three to Rochelle, fiſhing off Louiſbourg, and carried them into St. John's.

This day was held a grand Board of Trade and Plantations, at which ſeveral Agents from the American colonies gave their attendance.

We hear very large commiſſions for goods to be ſhipt to Portugal, are now executing in the City.

Oct. 24. It was yeſterday reported, that the Portugueſe had taken Nuova Colonia from the Spaniards.

Another account ſays, "By letters of the third inſtant from Liſbon, by yeſterday's mail, there is advice, that the Portugueſe had diſpoſſeſſed the Spaniards of Rio Grande, on the firſt of June laſt, and that ſeveral of the latter had been ſlain.

It is ſaid that the provincial troops who ſerved in America the laſt war, and hitherto have had no reward of lands, as the reſt of his Majeſty's troops who ſerved there, are to have lands given them in a new government that is to be formed on the Miſſiſippi; who will not be the only troops, but great numbers alſo of the other inhabitants of the Middle Colonies, will immediately join General Lyman, who is to be Governor, in the ſettlement, as the climate will agree with their conſtitution.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, September 15.

"Although the Court keeps ſecret the diſpatches received from Rio Janeiro, nevertheleſs many perſons conjecture from thence, that the Jeſuits have ſeized the gold mines of the Crown in Paraguay. There have been already ſent, at two different times, a reinforcement of 6000 men; and another of 3500, is ordered to follow in a fortnight. The Count de la Lippe-Schaumbourg-Buckebourgh, General in Chief of his Majeſty's troops, is daily expected here."

Some letters from Berlin adviſe, that a treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, is now negociating there, between the King of Pruſſia and the States-General.

Some letters from the Hague adviſe, that the Pruſſian manner of exerciſe is going to be introduced among the Dutch troops; for which purpoſe ſeveral Pruſſian Officers are daily expected in Holland.

Yeſterday a packet, ſaid to contain ſome diſpatches of importance, was received at the Secretary of State's office, from his Excellency Mr. Lyttleton, Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Portugal.

They write from Toulon, that the Court had given orders for ſome ſtrong fortifications being erected at Antibes, a French ſea port in the Mediterranean, for which five hundred galley ſlaves were to be embarked from Marſeilles and Toulon, to help forward the works.

They write from Cadiz, that an advice boat had juſt arrived there with diſpatches from the Viceroy of Mexico, which were immediately forwarded to Court.

Oct. 27. Letters from Liſbon ſay, that his Excellency Count de la Lippe, Generaliſſimo of his moſt Faithful Majeſty's Armies, who was hourly expected there when theſe letters came from thence, had been ſent for by expreſs: It is added, that a large camp was going to be formed in the neighbourhood of that city, and that all the foreign officers on furlow, had been ordered to join their regiments.

Laſt night an extraordinary meſſenger was diſpatched to his Excellency Sir Andrew Mitchell, Ambaſſador at the Court of Pruſſia.

It is rumoured, at the weſt end of the town, that the language of a certain foreign Miniſter has been ſtrangely altered within theſe few days.

Letters from Poland adviſe, that all the different corps of troops had taken the oath to the general confederacy, except the King's Body Guards.

Yeſterday diſpatches, ſaid to be of importance, were received at Mr. Secretary Conway's office, from the Honourable Roger Hope Elletſon, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica; alſo from Admiral Pye, Commander of his Majeſty's Leeward Iſland Squadron in the Weſt Indies.

Oct. 29. *Letters from Bath mention, that the Earl of Chatham is quite recovered of his long and painful illneſs.*

The celebrated cauſe will not be reclaimed in Scotland, the time allowed for that purpoſe being expired.

It is talked that a nobleman of the firſt diſtinction, at the court of Portugal, is ſoon expected in town from Liſbon, on affairs of importance.

Letters from Liſbon adviſe, that the court had given orders for two thouſand Seamen to be immediately raiſed, for manning ſome ſhips of war.

Oct. 31. *A very large concourſe of all denominations of people attended at Mr. WHITEFIELD's Tabernacle laſt Wedneſday morning, to hear him preach the annual ſermon for the ſociety for promoting religious knowledge among the poor. One hundred and three pounds (double to what was ever known before) was collected on the occaſion after ſermon, and about ſixty added to the liſt of annual ſubſcribers after dinner at Draper's-Hall. Every thing was carried on with a proper decorum, and among the various arguments urged to enforce the charity, none ſeemed to make a greater impreſſion upon the Auditory than this, viz. That the only effectual way to ſtop the growth of Popery, Superſtition and Profaneneſs among Proteſtants, was in good earneſt, both by their practice and ſubſtance, to do their utmoſt to promote religious knowledge among the poor.*

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Oct. 27.

"*Baron de Reiſchach, the Imperial Miniſter, received an expreſs yeſterday, with advice that the Archdutcheſs Maria-Joſepha, who was betrothed to the King of the Two Sicilies, died of the Small-Pox, at the Palace of Schonbrun, the* 15*th inſtant, at ſeven in the morning.*"

It is now not only certain that the Earl of Chatham is happily moſt aſtoniſhingly recovered from his late dangerous fit of illneſs, but it is as ſure, that ſo far from declining all future public buſineſs (as has been induſtriouſly given out) he fortunately propoſes to aſſume with ſpirit his miniſterial functions, and to dedicate all his intervals of health to the great end of his life---the ſervice of his country.

Nov. 3. Yeſterday ſome diſpatches, ſaid to be of importance, were received at the Secretary of State's office, from his Excellency William Henry Lyttleton, Eſq; Ambaſſador at the Court of Portugal.

Yeſterday morning, about half an hour paſt nine o' clock, her Majeſty was taken in labour at the Queen's Palace; notice of which was immediately ſent to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and other great Officers of State; and at half an hour paſt twelve her Majeſty was ſafely delivered of a Prince, who are both as well as can be expected.

This morning many of the Nobility waited on his Majeſty with compliments of congratulation on the auſpicious birth of a Prince.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public that her Majeſty and the young Prince were as well this morning as can poſſibly be expected.

Private letters from Vienna mention, that ſome very diſagreeable advices had juſt been received from the Imperial Ambaſſador at the Ottoman court, the contents of which were kept a profound ſecret.

They write from Conſtantinople, that the proper officers are daily employed in tranſporting artillery, troops, and ſtores, to the Emperor's ſeveral garriſons on the coaſts of the Black Sea.

Nov. 4. Laſt night the body of his Royal Highneſs Edward Duke of York and Albany, was privately interred in the royal vault, in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Weſtminſter, the body having been conveyed to the Prince's chamber the night before.

Between nine and ten the proceſſion began to move, paſſing through the Old Palace yard to the ſouth-eaſt door of Weſtminſter Abbey, upon a floor railed in, covered with black cloth, and lined on each ſide with a party of the foot guards, in the following order.

Drums and trumpets, ſounding a ſolemn march, with banners attached to them, adorned with naval trophies, the drums covered with black.

The Serjeant Trumpeter.
Knight Marſhal's Men.
Gentlemen Servants to his Royal Highneſs.
Page of the Preſence.
Page of the Back Stairs.
Pages of Honour.
Mr. Frederick----Mr. Cadogan.
Equerries, Capt. Wrotteſley, Capt. Hamilton, Col. Morriſon.
Secretary, Dr. Blair.
Purſuivants of Arms.
Heralds of Arms.
Treaſurer of his Royal Highneſs's Houſhold,
The Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, Eſq;
Norroy King of Arms.
The Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold.
The Coronet upon a black Velvet Cuſhion, borne by
Clarencieux King of Arms.

The BODY,

Covered with a Holland Sheet, and a black Velvet Pall, adorned with eight Eſcutcheons of his Royal Highneſs's Arms, under a Canopy of black Velvet, borne by eight Vice-Admirals, in their uniform Coats, black Waiſtcoats, and Crapes in their Hats, and on their Arms, viz.

Sir Edward Hawke, Knight of the Bath; the Duke of Bolton; Sir Charles Saunders, Knight of the Bath; Fr. Geary, Eſq; Th. Frankland, Eſq; Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. Sir Samuel Corniſh, Bart. and Sir George Bridges Rodney, Bart.

The Pall ſupported by four Barons, viz.
L. Deſpencer, L. Bottetourt, L. Bruce, L. Boſton.

A Gentleman Uſher. (Garter Principal / King of Arms.) A Gentleman Uſher.

Supporter, Duke of Montague, in a black Cloak. { Chief Mourner, the D. of Grafton, in a long black Cloak, his Train borne by Sir Peter Dennis, Bart. } Supporter, Duke of Northumberland, in a black Cloak.

Aſſiſtants to the Chief Mourner,

Earl of Denbigh,	Earl of Huntingdon,
Earl of Litchfield,	Earl of Peterborough,
Earl Harcourt,	Earl of Pomfret,
Earl Delawar,	Earl of Orford.

A Gentleman Uſher.

Grooms of his Royal Highneſs's Bedchamber, Sir William Boothby, Col. Weſt, Col. St. John.

Yeomen of the Guard.

At the entrance of Weſtminſter Abbey, within the church, the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir, received the Body, falling into the proceſſion next before Norroy King of Arms, and ſo proceeded, ſinging, into King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, where the coffin was placed on treſſels, the head towards the altar, the crown and cuſhion being laid thereon, and the canopy held over it, while the ſervice was read by the Dean of Weſtminſter; the Chief Mourner, and his two Supporters, ſitting on chairs at the head of the corpſe, the Lords aſſiſtants, and Supporters of the pall, upon ſtools, on either ſide.

The part of the ſervice before the interment being read, the corpſe was depoſited in the vault; and the Dean having finiſhed the burial ſervice, Garter King of Arms proclaimed his Royal Highneſs's ſtile as follows.

Thus it hath pleaſed Almighty GOD to take out of this tranſitory life unto his Divine Mercy, the late Moſt High, Moſt Mighty, and Moſt Illuſtrious Prince EDWARD AUGUSTUS, Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulſter, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, ſecond Son of the late

Most Illustrious Prince FREDERIC, Prince of Wales deceased, and next Brother to his Most Excellent Majesty GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, whom God bless and preserve with long life, health and honour, and all worldly happiness.

Nov. 5. *The following events have happened in Westminster Abbey since the present Right Rev. Doctor Zachary Pearce has been Bishop of Rochester, who was promoted to that See in* 1756.

1. The funeral of her Royal Highness the Princess Caroline, third daughter of his late Majesty King George II.
2. The funeral of her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, second sister of his present Majesty.
3. The funeral of his late Majesty King George II.
4. The coronation of their present Majesties.
5. The funeral of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.
6. The funeral of his Royal Highness Prince Frederic, youngest brother to the King.
7. And lastly, the funeral of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Yesterday her Grace the Dutchess of Northumberland attended at St. James's, to receive the Nobility, &c. who came to pay their compliments on the safe delivery of the Queen: They were entertained with cake and caudle, as usual; which ceremony will be continued till Sunday se'ennight.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint his Grace the Duke of Bolton to be Vice-Admiral of the Isle of Wight, in the room of the Right Hon. Hans Stanley, Esq;

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland is appointed Ranger of the great Park at Windsor, and hath taken possession of the Lodge.

We are assured that Lord Clive will soon be raised to the dignity of an Earl of Great-Britain.

Letters from Vienna advise, that there was much talk there of a claim set up by France, on the Empress Queen, on occasion of the late war; but that, in order to preserve the union that subsists between the two powers, an equivalent had lately been proposed and agreed upon.

This morning his Excellency the Prussian Ambassador had a long conference with Mr. Secretary Conway, on the subject of dispatches received from Berlin.

This day was held a full board of Admiralty, at which Sir Edward Hawke presided; and also a board of trade and plantations, at which several agents for the American colonies gave their attendance.

Nov. 7. His Royal Highness Prince Henry, third son to his Majesty, is at present greatly indisposed at the Queen's Palace.

Yesterday Lord Bottetourt kissed his Majesty's hand at St-James's, on being appointed a Lord of the Bed-Chamber to his Majesty.

A Form of Prayer was yesterday issued out to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England, for the safe delivery of the Queen of a Prince.

The Maryland Planter, Sims, from Maryland to Newfoundland, foundered about 300 leagues to the westward of the Lizard: The crew were taken up by the Sybella, Abbot, who is arrived in the river from Maryland.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland this day entered into the 23d year of his age; on which occasion his Majesty, and the Princess Dowager of Wales, received the compliments of the Nobility and Gentry.

It was reported this morning, that a British Minister, at a certain foreign court, has desired to be recalled.

Some letters from Lisbon mention, that Count La Lippe, Generalissimo of the Portuguese armies, was soon to set out for London, on a secret negotiation.

They write from Paris, that some French merchant ships that had been detained some time at Algiers, are lately arrived at Marseilles, by which it is understood, that the differences between the French and Algerines, are at last accommodated.

They write from Cadiz, that fresh advices, by the way of Buenos Ayres, inform, that many of the Jesuits in Paraguay and Spanish America, were retired with their Negroes, faithful Indians, and effects, into the interior parts of that continent, where travellers report there is a pleasant and fertile country.

Nov. 10. *His Highness the Prince of Monaco, at whose palace the Duke of York died, is expected shortly in England, and Somerset-house, in the Strand, is appointed for his residence.*

It is said that five noblemens eldest sons will be called up by writ to the House of Peers before the dissolution of the present parliament.

The ensuing session of parliament, it is conjectured, will be too short to let the Douglass cause come on this winter.

We hear that his Grace the Duke of Roxborough is appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, in the room of the Earl of Eglinton, who has resigned.

It is also said that the Earl of Buckinghamshire has resigned his place, as a Lord of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty.

They write from Naples of the 6th of last month, that advice had been received there, by a ship from Tetuan, that the Emperor of Morocco had ordered a Dutch ship, which was lately taken by a Saletine rover, to be discharged; and had forbidden, in the strongest terms, all the Barbary corsairs, under his jurisdiction, to meddle with any Dutch ships for the future.

Nov. 12. A letter from Bath mentions, that the Earl of Chatham is so well recovered, that his Lordship is expected to set out for town soon.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Common-Council, &c. went in procession from Guildhall to St. James's, and presented an address of congratulation to his Majesty on the safe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a Prince, containing also expressions of condolance on the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York. They were most graciously received, and had all the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand.

A few days ago, the three eldest Princes, with their attendants, went privately to Kew-chapel, when only the Minister was present, and kneeling reverently before the Communion-table, presented with their own hands a very liberal offering for the relief of the poor.

We hear a certain noble personage, at the West-end of the town, has entered his libel in the Commons, preparatory for a divorce from his Lady.

We hear a great personage will in a few days set out for Bath, by the advice of her Physicians.

Nov. 13. A true state of the number and quality of the manufactures at present carrying on in all the British colonies, we are informed, is now preparing to be laid before an august Assembly.

Nov. 14. *We hear that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who is Ranger and Keeper of Windsor Forest and Great Park, has given orders for all the poor men who were employed by his late Royal Uncle, to be again set to work in the same manner; which has given great joy to the poor inhabitants.*

The Houses of Lords and Commons are fitting up, and new matting, with all expedition, for the reception of the members against the 24th instant, when they are to meet for the dispatch of business.

It is said that the Princess Dowager of Wales will be in mourning six months; and that her Royal Highness's Court, by order, is to continue in mourning for the same time.

We hear that the new-born Prince is to be baptized to-morrow fortnight, in the Great Council Room at St. James's.

The following is privately handed about at the West end of the Town, as an authentic extract of a letter from a noble Earl at Bath, to an eminent Commoner in London: "*You ask, if returning health will induce me to think of resuming public business? Is it possible that you should make such a question? What has been the whole tenor of my life? Have not my actions ever testified, that inactivity is heterogeneous to my nature; and that with me the public service has always superceded private ease? What! but an incessant attendance (in the intervals of health) of the parliamentary concerns of the nation? and an unremitting attention to the general welfare? And were Providence to bless me with renewed health and strength, do* you *imagine me,* can you *imagine me* capable *of forsaking my country, because too many of my ungrateful countrymen have rashly taken it into their heads that I* have *forsaken it already? Think, my friend, more highly of my* PATRIOTISM.---*Do not smile at the word; for, prostituted as it is, and has been, our language furnishes me with no other, whose real meaning can so emphatically speak* the ruling passion of my soul."

They write from Cadiz, that a Spanish man of war had just arrived there, with an Algerine corsair of 18 *guns and* 150 *men, taken twenty leagues to the southward of Cape St. Vincent, with a Spanish prize in tow.*

They write from Gibraltar, that a Dutch transport, laden with ammunition and naval stores for Corsica, having been taken by an Algerine Zebeck in the Mediterranean, the Dey had caused the ship to be returned, but confiscated the whole cargo.

Nov. 17. *A letter from the Hague, dated Nov.* 10, *says,* "*The Prince Stadtholder and his Princess made their public entry into this town yesterday with extraordinary magnificence.*"

Extract of a Letter from John Wilkes, Esq; to -------, dated Paris.

"*As some of my friends have expressed their doubts whether I can be elected a Member of Parliament; I hope the following authentic quotation will clearly prove the affirmative.*"

'*Thomas Fitzherbert was elected a Burgess for Stafford in the* 35*th of Queen Elizabeth, and the Commons, after great debate, expressly voted that a person* out-lawed might be elected.' *D'Ewes's Journal of the House of Commons, p.* 518.

Yesterday arrived a mail from New-York, brought by the Duke of Cumberland packet boat, Capt. Bunster.

According to advices from Warsaw of the 17*th ult. the declaration of the King of Sweden in favour of the Dissidents, which was refused admittance to the Dyet, because not signed by that Monarch, being now vested with that formality, is just presented again by the Sieur Duben, and received by the Dyet.*

A letter from Dantzick of the 20*th ult. says,* "*The Russian troops surround Warsaw, and suffer no persons to leave that place but those whom Prince Repnin permits; so that the Polish nation, represented by its Deputies at the Dyet, is in prison in its own capital.*"

They write from Petersburgh, that her imperial Majesty has given orders for large quantities of gunpowder to be bought up for the service of the state; at the same time prohibiting the farther exportation of salt-petre out of Russia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.

On Monday, the 11th Instant, departed this Life, Mr. JOHN MEASE, Merchant, in this City; and on the 13th his Remains were deposited in the Burying-Ground of the First Presbyterian Church, amidst a great Concourse of the most respectable Inhabitants, for he had gained the Esteem of all his Fellow-Citizens.----------In his private Conduct he was sober, temperate and religious; in his Disposition he was humane and charitable: He was a compassionate and liberal Helper of the Poor and Distressed of every Denomination; on which Account he often derived on him the Blessing of them that were ready to perish. Being frequently intrusted with the Care of other Mens Estates, he was ever more anxious to guard and secure the Interest of the Fatherless and Widow, than to preserve his own Property. His Life was a striking Proof, that Integrity and Uprightness of Conduct, is the surest Way to Riches and universal Esteem. Strenuously averse to Dissimulation and Fraud, by a uniform Course of Fair Dealing, he had acquired a large Estate, which he has disposed of among his Relations, and in Acts of Charity, in such a Manner, as does Honour to his Memory.

Extract of a Letter from London, November 14, 1767.

"Lord Chatham, they say, is greatly recovered, and proposes to come soon from Bath, to his old Station at Hayes, which he has now re-purchased from the Person he had lately sold it to. If he once more embarks in the political Machine, as it is most likely he will, we shall have ample Room for Speculation, in comparing his past and future Conduct."

Extract of a Letter from London, to a Gentleman in New-York, dated November 17, 1767.

"I have the Pleasure to let my Countrymen know, that from a Conversation with Lord N---h this Day, I hope the Parliament will not take up the Affair of your not passing an Act (exactly conformable to the Billetting Act) with any Warmth; but it is probable the Government will rest satisfied with what your Assembly has done, in voting the Sum to the General for that Purpose. This, I own, is Comfort, and is the principal Inducement for troubling you, or taking the Chance of this meeting the Packet at Falmouth."

Our other Advices, in general, from private Letters by the Packet, are, "That Lord Chatham was much recovered in his Health, but that Time must shew whether he would be able to do any more Business: That the Ministry had carried their Points, but some by small Majorities, as the Opposition was very potent: That all Parties (tho' ever so opposite) had agreed in Opposition: That since the Parliament was up, Overtures had been made to strengthen the Administration, when it was seen the Opposition could by no Means agree about Men to come in; and yet (such was the Combination) neither would come in alone: That the G-----v----les and the R----gh---s, the Makers and Repealers of the Stamp-Act, could never agree in any thing but Opposition; and if they were to succeed, and overturn the Ministry, they must separate at once. And that if the present Administration have the full Confidence and Support of the Crown, it was thought they would stand, and be much stronger in the next Parliament than this."

Extact of a Letter from a Gentleman who went Passenger from hence in the Brig Friendship, Captain Gilbert, for Bristol, dated November 14, 1767.

"We had a fine brisk Gale of Wind at S. W. from the Banks of Newfoundland, and got into Soundings on the 10th of November, off Ireland. On the 11th, we had a violent Gale at West; we stood in for the Land till Noon, and then stood off again. The next Day the Wind blew very hard at S. W. About eight o' Clock it cleared a little, and we found ourselves close in upon a small Island, which was unanimously judged to be Lundy; accordingly we stood up Channel, as we thought, when came on dreadful squally thick Weather. About twelve the Sky cleared a little, and we found, to our unspeakable Horror, that we were embayed, had but 5 Fathom Water, our Fore and Foretop Sails split and tore all to Pieces; the Sea began to run Mountains high, with Breakers all round us; and as Death now seemed inevitable, we cleared out our Boat, and put some Provision, Oars and Papers into her; her Lashings were cut, and every one endeavoured to hoist her over into the Sea, but our Strength proved altogether ineffectual; for whilst we were thus employed, a Breaker struck the Vessel on her Side, and washed the Boat overboard. The Captain and Sailors then took to working the Pumps, and endeavoured to secure the Steerage and Hatchways, that the Waves, which broke over us, might not go down, when a very heavy Sea washed our Mate, and one of the Seamen, Nicholas Stoops, overboard, who were immediately drowned.---The Men now found it impossible to do any Duty on Deck, and we continued in this Situation till 10 o' Clock at Night, the Violence of the Wind and Tide driving us more and more towards the Shore. About Eleven she struck on a Sand, which broke her Chain Plates, and drew some of her Bolts.---Soon after the Wind began to abate, and the Vessel to cease beating.---The Night was very dark, and in the Morning we found we had drove ashore at high Water, and that the Tide had left us. We were presently surrounded by a Crew of Wretches, who live by Rapine and Plunder. I think the Vessel will be lost, being a meer Wreck as to her Rigging in general. She went ashore at the Worm Head, in a Bay on the Welch Coast, about 4 Leagues N. E. from Lundy. All the Ships Papers are lost; also one Bag of Dollars, and one of Gold. The Captain has lost all his Clothes, and every Thing he had on board;---he is an excellent Seaman, most careful of his Owners Interest, and very obliging.

P. S. Captain Carr now lies in King-Road, bound for Philadelphia."

Captain Oak, in the Harriot Packet, had sailed twice from Falmouth, with the October Mail for New-York, and was as often put back by contrary Winds, and bad Weather; but as she sailed again, for the third time, on the 17th of November, 5 Days before Captain Jefferies, if not now arrived, she may be daily expected.

Captain Jefferies, on Christmas Day, spoke with a Brig from this Place for St. Christophers, but could not learn the Master's Name.

Captain Kipp, from New-York for Pensacola, is cast away on West-Florida.

Captain Peele, from Cork, is arrived at our Capes.

[*Advertisements omitted for Want of Room, will be in our next.*]

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captain Jefferies, in London; Lardenield, at Cork; Winslow, at Liverpool; Montgomery, at Glasgow; Taylor, at New-Orleans; and Captain Blewer, at Pensacola.

From Casco Bay. Captains Heath, and Rockwood, at Deal.

From Boston. Captain Jacobson, at Portsmouth; and Captain Mayne, at Deal.

From New-York. Captain Brooks, at Hull; and Captain Hunter, in the River Thames.

From Maryland. Captains Richardson, and Maynard, at Portsmouth; Smith, Cramer, Abbot, Woodford, Buchanan, Gill, and the Camden, late Captain Bigg, at Deal; Rowe, at Dover; Medford, at Liverpool; M'Lean, at Glasgow; and Captain Spencer, at Bristol.

From Virginia. Captain Carr, at Portsmouth; Boys, Outram, Waterman, and Morrison, at Deal; Carnaby, at Dover; and Captains Merryweather, and Drew, at Bristol.

From North-Carolina. Captain Hume, at Portsmouth; and Captain Featherstone, at Deal.

From South-Carolina. Captain Pocock, at Bristol.

Deal, Oct. 27. Remain in the Downs, The Carolina, Stephenson; Queen Charlotte, Chamberlain; Vine, Cheesman; Torrington, Walsh; Mary, Gordon; Adventure, Bailey; Carolina, White; and the Rose Island, Brewer, for Carolina. And the Judy, Davis, for New-York.

Nov. 8. Came down Yesterday, The Minerva, Tillett, for New-York,

Nov. 9. Put back, The Abigail, Stevens, for Boston.

Nov. 13. Came down, The Henry Dawkins, Appleton, for Philadelphia; and the Good Intent, Haddon, for Maryland.

Gravesend, Oct. 28. Passed by, The Two Brothers, Duncan, from New-York.

On the first day of March next, at 10 o' clock in the morning, will begin the sale, by public vendue, at Cunningham's tavern, in Allen-town, New-Jersey, the following HOUSES, LOTS, TRACTS of LAND, and PLANTATIONS, late the estate of THOMAS LAWRIE, viz.

A LOT in Allen-town, containing about fifteen acres, on which are a large commodious well-finished dwelling-house, with a kitchen and store, having extraordinary good cellars under them, a garden adjoining, with a variety of roots and flowers, and a young apple orchard of the best grafted fruit.

One other good dwelling-house, pork and grain store.

A plantation and tract of land, now in the tenure of John Huggins, within one mile of Allen-town, in the township of Upper Freehold, containing about 200 acres, a considerable part of which is improved low and upland meadow, with a good dwelling-house, barn, orchard, and a spring of excellent water within a few yards of the door. This place is well watered, and esteemed a very good farm.

A plantation and tract of land, in Upper Freehold township aforesaid, near Allen-town, containing 100 acres, or thereabouts, about 12 acres whereof is very good improved meadow, part of the remainder cleared, and is good wheat and corn land.

A tract of land, called SPRING-GARDEN, in New Windsor township, within two miles of Allen-town, containing 102 acres, with a small dwelling-house, and young apple orchard; a few acres of this land is cleared, and the remainder remarkably well timbered and watered.

A lot, containing 6 acres cedar swamp, on Davenport Brook, in Monmouth county,

One ditto, containing seven acres ditto, purchased of the executors of Jonathan Thomas.

One ditto, containing 12 acres, in company with William Lawrie, on Union and Wrangle Brooks, in Monmouth county.

One ditto, containing 12 acres of pine land, in said county, on a stream of water, suitable for erecting a saw-mill, and near the mill formerly Jonathan Thomas's.

Four acres of pine land, on a bank, called MAWAYPAQUA.

A tract, containing 400 acres of good land, on Otter Creek, near Crown Point.

A right for one third of 500 acres of pine land (part of which is taken up) and saw-mill erected on the same, at Wading-river, in Burlington county.

A right to 50 acres of good land, to be taken up in the Eastern Division of New-Jersey.

A right to 30 acres of ditto,----------ditto,----------ditto.

A small Proprietary right in the Western Division of ditto.

A store-house and landing, on Crosswick's Creek, in the township of Nottingham, and county of Burlington.

The conditions of purchase will be made known, on the day of sale. For further particulars, enquire of SAMUEL ALLINSON, Attorney at Law, in Burlington, or JAMES and DRINKER, Merchants, in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 18, 1768.

LAST Seventh-day afternoon was picked up in Chestnut-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, a small bundle of WOMENS CLOTHES, tied up in a brown silk handkerchief. The person who has lost them, may be informed where to apply for them, by the PRINTERS hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 17th of March next, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, at the London Coffee-House, the hereafter mentioned House and Lots of Ground, being the Remainder of the Estate of Charles Jones, assigned to us for the Use of his Creditors, viz.

THE House and Lot at the South-East Corner of Market and Third Streets, containing 25 Feet on Market-street, and 60 Feet on Third-street, now in the Tenure of Robert Bass.

One other Lot, on the South Side of the aforesaid Lot, containing 20 Feet, on Third-steet, by 25 Feet deep.

One other Lot, on the South Side of the last mentioned Lot, containing 20 Feet, on Third-street, and 25 Feet deep, with a Frame Store-house thereon erected, now in the Tenure of Benedict Dorsey; and letts for 20l. per annum.

Also a Lot of Ground, in the Northern Liberties, containing 90 Feet, on Long-Lane, by about 200 Feet, to Peg's Run, bounded on the North by Long-Lane, on the East by Joshua Howell's Lot, on the South by Peg's Run, and on the West by John Elliott's Lot; this Lot is extreamly well adapted for the erecting of a Tan-Yard on, and such other Businesses as require the Conveniency of a Run of Water.

And, as it is absolutely requsite that an End be put to this Transaction, we hereby inform all Persons who have any Demands against said Charles Jones, on any Contracts made before the Third Day of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-three (being the Time at which said Charles vested us with his Estate, for the Use and Benefit of his then Creditors) and who have not already delivered in their Accounts, duly proved, that unless they deliver them in before the 17th of April next, they will be excluded from any Share or Dividend in this Estate, being the Time at which the Trustees intend to settle the Affairs, and pay what comes into their Hands, in a rateable Proportion, among the Creditors.

REESE MEREDITH,
JOSEPH FOX,
WILLIAM FISHER,
THOMAS WHARTON.

January 15, 1767.

Lancaster, January 8, 1768.

THE good effects of the late advertisement in this gazette, induce the directors of the JULIANA LIBRARY COMPANY in Lancaster, again, in this public manner, to request those who still remain in arrears, to make immediate payment. They are certain that many of the members who did not attend at their last meeting, to make their payment, were prevented from so doing, by the severity of the season at that time, and their distant residence from Lancaster. The directors therefore, that such members as are still in arrears may have no cause of complaint against them, have agreed to allow them further time, to the 20th of March next, to pay off their arrears, which they are desired to do before that time, otherwise they will then be deemed as having forfeited their shares in the Company's effects; and their shares will be disposed of, agreeable to the laws of the Company. WILLIAM ATLEE, Secretary. tbc 8 w.

WHEREAS in pursuance of an act of General Assembly of this province, intituled, an act for granting the sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds for the King's use, and for striking Fifty Thousand Pounds thereof in bills of credit, and to provide a fund for sinking the same, the following tract of located and unimproved land, was duly valued and rated by the assessors for the county of Cumberland, the property of John Singleton, in Chester county, to wit, a tract of land, containing about 600 acres, situate in West Pennsborough township, in the county of Cumberland, bounded by lands of William Parker, deceased; and whereas the owner of said tract of land hath neglected to pay the collecter of said township, the sum of Four Pounds Eleven Shillings and Six-pence, which, according to the said valuation, was assessed and laid upon said land, as the proportion thereof for several years past for said tax by the act imposed: We, the commissioners of the county of Cumberland aforesaid, in pursuance of said act, do give notice, that on Tuesday, the second day of May next, at the house of John Pollock, in the town of Carlisle, we will expose to sale, by public vendue, the above-mentioned tract of located unimproved land, or such part thereof, as will be sufficient to answer the said tax, and all charges accruing, by reason of the non-payment thereof, to the highest bidder. The sale to begin at ten of the clock in the forenoon.----- Given under our hands this 4th day of January, 1768. §

WILLIAM CLARK, WILLIAM SMITH, JOHN BYERS.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on the 13th of December last, from the subscriber, living in East-Caln township, Chester county, an Irish servant man, named JOHN FITZGERALD, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, dark countenance, black hair, tied behind; had on, when he went away, a dark brown coat, lined with various sorts, the button holes unworked, blue jacket and breeches, white ribbed stockings, and one pair of grey ditto, light coloured leggings of cloth, buttoned up the sides, coarse strong shoes, two half-worn shirts of Irish linen, and an old felt hat; by trade a taylor; has several blue spots on his hands. He stole and took with him, a Fifty Shilling bill, Pennsylvania money; he is a good English scholar, but a down looking fellow, and speaks much with the brogue on his tongue. It is likely he has forged a pass, to carry himself off, and perhaps changed his name to JOHN or RICHARD BOYD. It is thought he will take towards New-Castle, as he has an aunt lives there. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to his master, or secures him in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by SAMUEL M'MICHAN.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ¶ 6 w.

Lancaster, January 18, 1768.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public, especially those who deal in BAR IRON, that the public, as well as the subscribers, have been grosly imposed upon, by persons who have sold bar iron as and for the subscribers iron, which was neither of so good a quality, nor so well drawn, as that which they have heretofore made, and do now make; in order therefore, that a stop may be put to such impositions, and that the character of the subscribers iron may be supported, Notice is hereby given, that every bar that leaves the forges for the future will be stamped with the letters C. & P. G. The subscribers therefore hope, by such means, frauds may be prevented. and the public no longer abused, and that the character of their iron will be restored to its former credit.

CURTIS and PETER GRUBB. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable plantation or tract of LAND, situate in St. George's Hundred, and county of New-Castle, near Port Penn, opposite Reedy-Island, containing 300 acres, on which is a large brick-house, two stories high, a large frame barn, kitchen, and other out-houses; 130 acres of said land are cleared, and produce good grain or grass, about 30 acres of good drained marsh, in good order, and 40 acres more may be made, all within bank, the remainder very good timber land; the whole in good repair. The said plantation is very well situate for public business, and very convenient to a remarkable good market with the shipping, as it is within a mile of the river. Any person inclinable to purchase the same, may apply to the subscriber, living on the premises, of whom they may have a considerable time for the payment of chief of the purchase money. The title indisputable. JOHN MERISS. ¶

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Brandy-wine Hundred, New-Castle county, a servant girl, named ELIZABETH BARNES, this country born, pretty thick and chunkey, her eyes look sore, has a hollow mouth, wears her own hair tied behind; had on a striped linen gown, and white bed-gown, linsey petticoat, check linsey apron, a white handkerchief, a pair of old shoes, lately soled and capt, with carved buckles, plated with silver; she took with her a light bay mare, with a large mane and tail, trots and paces, shod before, and has a small star on her forehead. Whoever takes up and secures said servant and mare, so as they may be had again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, or Twenty Shillings for each, paid by JOSEPH DUFTON, or ROBERT HODGEN. ⊕

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from Berkshire Furnace, in Berks county, the 4th of this instant January, a native Irish indented servant man, named PATRICK CAMPBELL, has been two years in the country, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 22 years of age, black curled hair, smooth faced, remarkably round shouldered, and down look when spoken to, fond of liquor, and very quarrelsome when drunk, writes a good hand, is a very artful cunning fellow, and capable of forging a pass from a magistrate, or a discharge from the army, having been a soldier in the late war; had on, and took with him, a new felt hat, one ozenbrigs and one check shirt, one blue and one brown waistcoat, new buckskin breeches, blue Germantown-made stockings, new shoes, and carved brass buckles. It is suspected he will change his name and apparel, as several things have been lately stolen from the Furnace, viz. a claret coloured cloth coat, a new beaver hat, 4 silver teaspoons, a silver watch, a pair large carved silver shoe buckles, and a large pistol. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, in any goal, shall receive the above reward, or if brought to the aforesaid Furnace Four Pounds, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN PATTON. tbctf.

TO BE RENTED.

THE FERRY over Delaware, commonly called Dunks's Ferry, near the mouth of Neshamminy, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, on the great road to Burlington. It is a very good situation for a tavern, there being a great number of travellers passing that way, both by land and water. There is a good house for the purpose, and 100 acres of good LAND, with proper ferry-boats in good order. To be entered on in May next. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN KIDD, near the premises. tbctf.

WANTED,

A PERSON who understands shearing and dressing of cloth; any one wanting business, may meet with employment in said trade for the season, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Red Lion, in New-Castle county,

¶ JOHN MURPHEY, Fuller.

A Stray HEIFER, about two years old, came to Roger Hartley's plantation, in Solebury township, some time past, of a brindle colour, with some white on her face and belly, and marked on the off ear with a crop, and a half-penny underneath. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

* ROGER HARTLEY,

THERE was found on Great Connestogoe Road, between the Buck Tavern and the Black Horse Tavern, a Man's FURR HAT. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have it again, by applying to MATTHEW ROBERTSON, living in West Nantmell Township, Chester County. †

To be SOLD by the subscribers, in Philadelphia,

A PLANTATION, of about 60 acres of land, with a good stone house thereon, and good conveniency for about 9 or 10 acres of watered meadow, to be made with little trouble, a young orchard, of about 70 apple-trees, some peach and cherry trees, and a log barn; situate on Durham road, in Bucks County, near Myer's tavern, and may be entered on immediately. One third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in twelve months. For title and terms of sale, enquire of HENRY DENNIS, or PHILIP BEAM. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 25th day of January, at one o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Raisor, in Bristol township, a tract or piece of land, containing about eight acres, with a two story stone messuage, a framed barn and stone springhouse erected thereon, situate on the west-side of the Old York Road, in Bristol township, bounded by lands belonging to the estate of Bernard Raisor deceased, and others. At the same time will be sold, a parcel of houshold furniture, with sundry other articles; late the property of Conrad Rush; seized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 26th day of January, at the house of Isaac Williams, in Front-street, at four o' clock in the afternoon, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the west-side of Crab-street, in the District of Southwark, containing in front, on said street, 27 feet, and in depth 75 feet, with a large two story framed dwelling-house erected thereon, bounded by lands of William Shippen, and others; subject to a ground rent of 21. 15s. Pennsylvania currency per annum; late the property of William Brown; seized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 26th day of January, at the house of Isaac Williams, in Front-street, at five o' clock in the afternoon, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the west-side of Second-street continued, in the District of Southwark, containing in front, on said street, 20 feet, and in depth 60 feet, bounded northward by Gunning Bedford's lot, southward by George Emlen's lot, and westward by a five feet alley running into Almond-street, with a wooden tenement erected thereon; subject to a ground rent of 61. sterling per annum; late the property of Terence Dowd; seized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 26th day of January, at five o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of Isaac Williams, in Front-street, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the south-side of Lombard-street, with a wooden stable erected thereon, containing in front, on said street, 20 feet, and in depth 77 feet, bounded eastward by Edward Shippen's ground, and westward by ground late of William Griffiths; late the property of Francis Street; seized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 28th day of January, at four o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Chandler, in Chestnut-street, a certain lot or piece of ground, with a wooden dwelling-house erected thereon, situate on the west-side of Fourth-street, near Chestnut-street, containing in front, on said street, 16 feet, and in depth 50 feet, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley on the south-side, bounded by lands of Plunket Fleeson, and others; late the property of William Noblit; seized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Bucks county, December 26, 1767.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 23d of next month, at the house of Thomas Wilson, in Northampton township, ten acres of LAND, with a log-house; bounded by land of Robert Parsons, and others; late the property of Lætitia Dougherty; seized and taken in execution by me

¶ WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff.

Lancaster, January 6, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the first day of February next, at one o' clock, on the premises, a certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Lancaster, whereon is erected a malt-house and brew-house, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging; late the property of John Hambright; seized and taken in execution by JOHN BARR, late Sheriff, and to be sold by JAMES WEBB, junior, Sheriff. ¶

York-Town, Dec. 31, 1767.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on Monday, the 25th day of January next, will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue, at the court-house in York-Town, at 12 o'clock of the same day, a corner lot of ground on the public square of said town, on which lot is erected one two story dwelling-house, and two smaller tenements, stables, &c. taken in execution as the estate of Zechariah Shugart. And also the same day and place, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue, a messuage, and half lot of ground, situate on the south side of High-street, in the said town, adjoining Philip Entler and John Emigh, with a two story brick house, kitchen, stables, &c. taken in execution as the estate of Thomas Davis deceased, and to be sold by

DAVID M'CONAUGHY, Sheriff.

York-Town, Dec. 31, 1767.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, on Friday, the 22d day of January next, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at 12 o'clock of the same day, on the premises, two plantations adjoining each other, in Straban township, (on which lands the town of Straban, alias Hunter's town, is erected) containing 400 acres, more or less; it is situate on both sides the great road leading from York-Town to Black's Gap, and is good land, well watered, and well improved. The purchaser will be only intitled to the ground rents of those lots on the premises, that are built upon, and conveyed to the settlers; taken in execution as the estate of David Hunter, and to be sold by DAVID M'CONAUGHY, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE BLACK TROTTING HORSE, full fifteen Hands high, has been used, and well broke, to a Chariot. He is sold for no other Reason, but that his Partner is lately dead, and the Owner has no Use for him. Enquire of the Printers of this Paper. ⊕

TO BE SOLD,

A Healthy young Dutch woman, fit for town or country business, about 18 years old, can spin well; she speaks good English, and has above five years to serve. Enquire at JAMES DERKINDEREN's, in Strawberry alley. ¶

HICKORY and OAK WOOD,

To be SOLD by JOHN MIFFLIN.

To be LETT by said Mifflin, a three story BRICK HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, pleasantly situated in Front-street, next John Armitt's. Likewise a work-shop, near the premises.

JAMES CANNAN, A. B.

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he has opened a School in Moravian Alley, wherein he purposes to teach the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, in all its Branches; likewise Algebra, Surveying, Navigation, &c. ¶

N. B. Said CANNAN also teaches at Night.

A few Bags of

PEPPER,

To be SOLD by

JOSHUA CRESSON,

In Front-Street, four Doors below the Corner of Chesnut-Street, and directly opposite Winey and Bunner's Store. ¶

BOND and BYRN,

ARE now selling off their GOODS, at their Store in Second-Street, the Corner of Norris's-Alley, either Wholesale at 90 per Cent. advance on the Sterling Cost, or Retail at 100 per Cent. for Cash only. The Ladies may there be furnished with various Silks, Gauzes, Muslins, Laces, &c. And, as their Partnership will soon dissolve, they request all Persons indebted thereto, to make Payment by the First of April, or their Accounts will be put in Suit. ¶ 8 W.

TO BE SEEN,

At the Crooked Billet, in Market-street, near the Court-House, Philadelphia (Price Three Pence)

A TWO YEAR OLD HOG, 12 Hands high, and in Length 10 Feet; thought to be the largest of its Kind ever seen in America. ¶

Philadelphia, December 19, 1767.

TAKEN up in Delaware Bay, and brought to this City, agreeable to an Act of General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, intituled, "An Act for appointing Wardens for the River and Bay of Delaware, &c." two Anchors of different Sizes, which may be viewed by any Person or Persons, who shall make Application for the Purpose; and any Person or Persons claiming them, or either of them, and making satisfactory Proof of his or their Right or Property therein, before a Board of Wardens, within the Space of twelve Months after the Date hereof, shall have the same restored, upon such Claimants paying the Salvage, and other Charges, according to Law.

PETER REEVE, President of the Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia.

THE Creditors of GEORGE and JOHN KIDD, are requested to send in their Accounts, properly attested, to MEASE and MILLER, or they will be excluded the First Dividend, which the Assignees intend to make the 20th of March next.

MURRAY and BLAIR,
MEASE and MILLER,
JAMES STEUART,
THOMAS DICAS, } Assignees.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION, with a good stone house and barn thereon, containing 33 acres, six of which is good meadow; a young orchard of 160 apple trees, a pleasant situation, and convenient to market, being situated in the Northern Liberties of this city, and on a lane leading from the Three Mile Stone, on Frankford road, to the Rising Sun, and not more than three and an half miles from the Court-house. Any person inclining to purchase such a place, may have two or three years credit for most of the money. For further particulars, enquire of JOSEPH DONALDSON.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN EDWARDS, late of this City Innholder deceased, are requested to pay; and all those who have any just Demands against said Estate, to bring them in to

RACHEL EDWARDS, and JOSEPH STILES, Execut.

N. B. The Time of a Servant Lad, about four Years, to be sold. And whereas sundry Persons are yet indebted to the Estate of Thomas Gregory deceased; this serves to advise such Persons for the last time, that unless they discharge said Debts very soon, Methods must be taken to compel them.

¶ RACHEL EDWARDS, Administratrix.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

For a Term of Years, by the Subscribers,

A LARGE commodious STILL HOUSE, with a Store House, Dwelling House, Wood Yard and Garden thereunto belonging, all under one Inclosure (convenient Stone Cellars being under the two last mentioned Houses) situate, lying and being on the Bank of North East River, near the Head of Chesopeak Bay, in Charles Town, Cecil County, Maryland. The Buildings, Stills, Worms, Pumps, Cisterns, and all other Utensils, are in good Order and Repair. From its convenient Situation, near the Head of Chesopeak, any Quantity of Rum, distilled there, may be vended in said Bay, at a higher Price considerably than at any Distillery in Philadelphia; the Rum heretofore made at it has always been in high Credit, in said Bay; Melasses can be purchased there on as good Terms as at Philadelphia, Provisions cheaper; any Quantity of Wood, at Seven Shillings per Cord, delivered at the Distillery, and the Land Carriage saved between the two Bays. Time will be given to the Purchaser for the Payment of the Purchase Money. For Terms, apply to Edward Mitchell, or Benjamin Rumsey, in Charlestown; William Rumsey, at the Head of Bohemia River; Charles Rumsey, near the Head of Elk; or John Philips, in Philadelphia.

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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LETTERS from a FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* BRITISH COLONIES.

LETTER IX.

My dear Countrymen,

I HAVE made ſome obſervations on the PURPOSES for which money is to be levied upon us by the late act of parliament. I ſhall now offer to your conſideration ſome further reflections on that ſubject: And, unleſs I am greatly miſtaken, if theſe purpoſes are accompliſhed according to the *expreſſed* intention of the act, they will be found effectually to *ſuperſede* that authority in our reſpective aſſemblies, which is eſſential to liberty. The queſtion is not, whether ſome branches ſhall be lopt off---The axe is laid to the root of the tree; and the whole body muſt infallibly periſh, if we remain idle ſpectators of the work.

No free people ever exiſted, or can ever exiſt, without keeping, to uſe a common, but ſtrong expreſſion, "the purſe ſtrings," in their own hands. Where this is the caſe, *they* have a *conſtitutional check* upon the adminiſtration, which may thereby be brought into order *without violence:* But where ſuch a power is not lodged in the *people*, oppreſſion proceeds uncontrouled in its career, till the governed, tranſported into rage, ſeek redreſs in the midſt of blood and confuſion.

The elegant and ingenious Mr. *Hume*, ſpeaking of the *Anglo Norman* government, ſays---"Princes and Miniſters were too ignorant, to be themſelves ſenſible of the advantage attending an equitable adminiſtration, and there was no eſtabliſhed council or *aſſembly*, WHICH COULD PROTECT THE PEOPLE, and BY WITHDRAWING SUPPLIES, regularly and PEACEABLY admoniſh the king of his duty, and ENSURE THE EXECUTION OF THE LAWS."

Thus this great man, whoſe political reflections are ſo much admired, makes *this power* one of the foundations of liberty.

The *Engliſh* hiſtory abounds with inſtances, proving that *this* is the proper and ſucceſsful way to obtain redreſs of grievances. How often have kings and miniſters endeavoured to throw off this legal curb upon them, by attempting to raiſe money by a variety of inventions, under pretence of law, without having recourſe to parliament? And how often have they been brought to reaſon, and peaceably obliged to do juſtice, by the exertion of this conſtitutional authority of the people, veſted in their repreſentatives?

The inhabitants of theſe colonies have, on numberleſs occaſions, reaped the benefit of this authority *lodged in their aſſemblies.*

It has been for a long time, and now is, a conſtant inſtruction to all governors, *to obtain a* PERMANENT *ſupport for the offices of government.* But as the author of "the adminiſtration of the colonies" ſays, "this order of the crown is generally, if not univerſally, rejected by the legiſlatures of the colonies."

They perfectly know *how much* their grievances would be regarded, if they had *no other* method of engaging attention, than by complaining. Thoſe who rule, are extremely apt to think well of the conſtructions made by themſelves in ſupport of their own power. *Theſe* are frequently erroneous, and pernicious to thoſe they govern. Dry remonſtrances, to ſhew that ſuch conſtructions are wrong and oppreſſive, carry very little weight with them, in the opinion of perſons who gratify their own inclinations in making theſe conſtructions. *They* CANNOT underſtand the reaſoning that oppoſes *their* power and deſires. But let it be made *their intereſt* to underſtand ſuch reaſoning---and a *wonderful light* is inſtantly thrown upon the matter; and then, rejected remonſtrances become as clear as * "proofs of holy writ."

The three moſt important articles that our aſſemblies, or any legiſlatures can provide for, are, Firſt---the defence of the ſociety: Secondly---the adminiſtration of juſtice: And thirdly---the ſupport of civil government.

Nothing can properly regulate the expence of making proviſion for theſe occaſions, but the *neceſſities* of the ſociety; its *abilities*; the *conveniency* of the modes of levying money among them; the *manner* in which the laws have been executed; and the *conduct* of the officers of government: *All which* are circumſtances that *cannot* poſſibly be properly *known*, but by the ſociety itſelf; or if they ſhould be known, *will not* probably be properly *conſidered* but by that ſociety.

If money be raiſed upon us by others, without our conſent, for our "defence," thoſe who are the judges in *levying* it, muſt alſo be the judges in *applying* it. Of conſequence the money *ſaid* to be taken from us for our defence, *may be employed* to our injury. We may be chained in by a line of fortifications---obliged to pay for the building and maintaining them---and be told, that they are for our defence. With what face can we diſpute the fact, after having granted that thoſe who *apply* the money, had a right to *levy* it? For ſurely, it is much eaſier for their wiſdom to underſtand how to apply it in the beſt manner, than how to levy it in the beſt manner. Beſides, the *right of levying* is of infinitely more conſequence, than *that of applying*. The people of *England*, who would burſt out into fury, if the crown ſhould attempt to *levy* money by its own authority, have always aſſigned to the crown the *application* of money.

As to "the adminiſtration of juſtice"---the judges ought, in a well regulated ſtate, to be equally independant of the executive and legiſlative powers. Thus in *England*, judges hold their commiſſions from the crown "*during good behaviour*," and have ſalaries ſuitable to their dignity, ſettled on them by parliament. The purity of the courts of law ſince this eſtabliſhment, is a proof of the wiſdom with which it was made.

But in theſe colonies, how fruitleſs has been every attempt to have the judges appointed "*during good behaviour?*" Yet whoever conſiders the matter will ſoon perceive, that *ſuch commiſſions* are beyond all compariſon more neceſſary in theſe colonies, than they were in *England*.

The chief danger to the ſubject *there*, aroſe from the arbitrary *deſigns of the crown*; but *here*, the time may come, when we may have to contend with the *deſigns of the crown, and of a mighty kingdom.* What then muſt be our chance, when the laws of life and death are to be ſpoken by judges totally dependant on *that crown*, and *that kingdom*----ſent over perhaps *from thence*---filled with *Britiſh prejudices*---and *backed by a* STANDING *army*---ſupported out of OUR OWN pockets, to "aſſert and maintain" OUR OWN "dependance and obedience."

But ſuppoſing that through the extreme lenity that will prevail in the government *through all future ages*, theſe colonies will never behold any thing like the campaign of chief juſtice *Jeffereys*, yet what innumerable acts of injuſtice may be committed, and how fatally may the principles of liberty be ſapped, by a ſucceſſion of judges *utterly independant of the people?* Before ſuch judges, the ſupple wretches, who cheerfully join in avowing ſentiments inconſiſtent with freedom, will always meet with ſmiles; while the honeſt and brave men, who diſdain to ſacrifice their native land to their own advantage, but on every occaſion boldly vindicate her cauſe, will conſtantly be regarded with frowns.

There are two other conſiderations relating to this head, that deſerve the moſt ſerious attention.

By the late act, the officers of the cuſtoms are "impowered to enter into any HOUSE, warehouſe, ſhop, cellar, or other place, in the *Britiſh* colonies or plantations in *America*, to ſearch for or ſeize prohibited or unaccuſtomed goods," *&c.* on "writs granted by the ſuperior or ſupreme court of juſtice having juriſdiction within ſuch colony or plantation reſpectively.

If we only reflect, that the judges of theſe courts are to be *during pleaſure*----that they are to have "*adequate proviſion*" made for them, which is to continue *during their complaiſant behaviour*----that they may be *ſtrangers* to theſe colonies----what an engine of oppreſſion may this authority be in ſuch hands?

I am well aware, that writs of this kind may be granted at home, under the ſeal of the court of exchequer: But I know alſo, that the greateſt aſſerters of the rights of *Engliſhmen* have always ſtrenuouſly contended, that *ſuch a power* was dangerous to freedom, and expreſly contrary to the common law, which ever regarded a man's *houſe* as his caſtle, or a place of perfect ſecurity.

If ſuch a power was in the leaſt degree dangerous *there*, it muſt be utterly deſtructive to liberty *here*. For the people there have two ſecurities againſt the undue exerciſe of this power by the crown, which are wanting with us, if the late act takes place. In the firſt place, if any injuſtice is done *there*, the perſon injured may bring his action againſt the offender, and have it tried before INDEPENDANT JUDGES, who are † NO PARTIES IN COMMITTING THE INJURY. *Here* he muſt have it tried before DEPENDANT JUDGES, being the men WHO GRANTED THE WRIT.

To ſay, that the cauſe is to be tried by a jury, can never reconcile men who have any idea of freedom, to *ſuch a power*. For we know, that ſheriffs in almoſt every colony on this continent, are totally dependant on the crown; and packing of juries has been frequently practiſed even in the capital of the *Britiſh* empire. Even if juries are well inclined, we have too many inſtances of the influence of over-bearing unjuſt judges upon them. The brave and wiſe men who accompliſhed the revolution, thought the *independency of judges* eſſential to freedom.

The other ſecurity which the people have at home, but which we ſhall want here, is this.

If this power is abuſed *there*, the parliament, the grand reſource of the oppreſſed people, is ready to afford relief. Redreſs of grievances muſt precede grants of money. But what regard can *we* expect to have paid to our aſſemblies, when they will not hold even the puny privilege of *French* parliaments----that of regiſtering, before they are put in execution, the edicts that take away our money.

The ſecond conſideration above hinted at, is this. There is a a confuſion in our laws, that is quite unknown in *Great-Britain*. As this cannot be deſcribed in a more clear or exact manner, than has been done by the ingenious author of the hiſtory of *New-York*, I beg leave to uſe his words. "The ſtate of our laws opens a door to much controverſy. The *uncertainty*, with reſpect to them, RENDERS PROPERTY PRECARIOUS, and GREATLY EXPOSES US TO THE ARBITRARY DECISION OF BAD JUDGES. The common law of *England* is generally received, together with ſuch ſtatutes as were enacted before we had a legiſlature of our own; but our courts EXERCISE A SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY, in determining *what parts of the common and ſtatute law* ought to be extended: For it muſt be admitted, that the *difference of circumſtances* neceſſarily requires us, in ſome caſes, *to* REJECT *the determination of both.* In many inſtances, they have alſo extended even acts of parliament, paſſed ſince we had a diſtinct legiſlature, *which is greatly adding to our confuſion.* The practice of our courts is no leſs *uncertain* than the law. Some of the *Engliſh* rules are adopted, others rejected. Two things therefore ſeem to be ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY for the PUBLIC SECURITY. Firſt, the paſſing an act for ſettling the extent of the *Engliſh* laws. Secondly, that the courts ordain a general ſett of rules for the regulation of the practice."

How eaſy it will be, under this "ſtate of our laws," for an artful judge, to act in the moſt arbitrary manner, and yet cover his conduct under ſpecious pretences; and how difficult it will be for the injured people to obtain relief, may be readily perceived. We may take a voyage of 3000 miles to complain; and after the trouble and hazard we have undergone, we may be told, that the collection of the revenue, and maintenance of the prerogative, muſt not be diſcouraged----and if the miſbehaviour is ſo groſs as to admit of no juſtification, it may be ſaid, that it was an error in judgment only, ariſing from the confuſion of our laws, and the zeal of the King's ſervants to do their duty.

If the commiſſions of judges are *during the pleaſure of the crown*, yet if their ſalaries are *during the pleaſure of the people*, there will be *ſome check* upon their conduct. Few men will conſent to draw on themſelves the hatred and contempt of thoſe among whom they live, for the empty honour of being judges. It is the ſordid love of gain, that tempts men to turn their backs on virtue, and pay their homage where they ought not.

As to the third particular, "the ſupport of civil government"---few words will be ſufficient. Every man of the leaſt underſtanding muſt know, that the *executive* power may be exerciſed in a manner ſo diſagreeable and harraſſing to the people, that it is abſolutely requiſite, that *they* ſhould be enabled, by the gentleſt method which human policy has yet been ingenious enough to invent, that is, *by ſhutting their hands*, to "ADMONISH" (as Mr. *Hume* ſays) certain perſons "OF THEIR DUTY."

What ſhall we now think when, upon looking into the late act, we find the aſſemblies of theſe provinces thereby ſtript of their authority *on theſe ſeveral heads?* The *declared* intention of the act is, "that a revenue ſhould be raiſed IN HIS MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS IN AMERICA, for making a more certain and adequate proviſion *for defraying the charge of* THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, and *the ſupport of* CIVIL GOVERNMENT in ſuch provinces where it ſhall be found neceſſary, and *towards further defraying the expences of* DEFENDING, PROTECTING AND SECURING THE SAID DOMINIONS.

Let the reader pauſe here one moment- -and reflect---whether the colony in which *he* lives, has not made ſuch "certain and adequate proviſion" *for theſe purpoſes* as is *by the colony judged ſuitable to its abilities, and all other circumſtances.* Then, let him reflect---whether if this act takes place, money is not to be raiſed on *that* colony *without its conſent*, to make "proviſion" *for theſe purpoſes*, which *it does not judge to be ſuitable to its abilities, and all other circumſtances.* Laſtly, let him reflect---whether the people of that country are not in a ſtate of the moſt abject ſlavery, *whoſe property may be taken from them* under the notion of right, *when they have refuſed to give it.*

For my part, I think I have good reaſon for vindicating the honour of the aſſemblies on this continent, by publicly aſſerting, that THEY *have made as "certain and adequate proviſion" for the purpoſes abovementioned, as they ought to have made*, and that it ſhould not be preſumed, that they will not do it hereafter. Why then ſhould *theſe moſt important truſts* be wreſted out of their hands? Why ſhould they not now be permitted to enjoy that authority, which they have exerciſed from the firſt ſettlement of theſe colonies? Why ſhould they be ſcandalized by this innovation, when their reſpective provinces are now, and will be for ſeveral years, labouring under loads of debt, impoſed on them for the very purpoſe now ſpoken of? Why ſhould all the inhabitants of theſe colonies be, with the utmoſt indignity, treated as a herd of deſpicable ſtupid wretches, ſo utterly void of common ſenſe, that they will not even make "adequate proviſion" for the "adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government" among them, or for their own "defence"---though without ſuch "proviſion" every people muſt inevitably be overwhelmed with anarchy and deſtruction? Is it poſſible to form an idea of a ſlavery more *compleat*, more *miſerable*, more *diſgraceful*, than that of a people, where *juſtice is adminiſtered, government exerciſed*, and a *ſtanding army maintained*, AT THE EXPENCE OF THE PEOPLE, and yet WITHOUT THE LEAST DEPENDANCE UPON THEM? If we can find no relief from this infamous ſituation, let Mr. *Greenville* ſet his fertile fancy again at work, and as by one exertion of it he has ſtript us of our *property* and *liberty*, let him by another deprive us of our *underſtanding*; that, unconſcious of what we *have been* or *are*, and ungoaded by tormenting reflections, we may bow down our necks, with all the ſtupid ſerenity of ſervitude, to any drudgery, which our lords and maſters ſhall pleaſe to command.

When the charges of the "adminiſtration of juſtice," the "ſupport of civil government," and the expences of "defending, protecting and ſecuring" us, are provided for, I ſhould be glad to know, upon *what occaſions* the crown will ever call our aſſemblies together. Some few of them may meet of their own accord, by virtue of their charters. But what will they have to do, when they are met? To what ſhadows will they be reduced? The men, whoſe deliberations heretofore had an influence on every matter relating to the *liberty* and *happineſs* of themſelves and their conſtituents, and whoſe authority in domeſtic affairs at leaſt, might well be compared to that of *Roman* ſenators, will *now* find their deliberations of no more conſequence, than thoſe of *conſtables*. They may *perhaps* be allowed to make laws *for the yoking of hogs*, or *pounding of ſtray cattle.* Their influence will hardly be permitted to extend *ſo high*, as the *keeping roads in repair*, as *that buſineſs* may more properly be executed by thoſe who receive the public caſh. One moſt memorable example in hiſtory is ſo applicable to the point now inſiſted on, that it will form a juſt concluſion of the obſervations that have been made.

Spain was once *free.* Their *Cortes* reſembled our parliaments. No *money* could be raiſed on the ſubject, *without their conſent.* One of their Kings having received a grant from them, to maintain a war againſt the *Moors*, deſired, that if the ſum which they had given, ſhould not be ſufficient, he might be allowed, *for that emergency only*, to raiſe more money *without aſſembling the Cortes.* The requeſt was violently oppoſed by the beſt and wiſeſt men in the aſſembly. It was, however, complied with by the votes of a majority; and this ſingle conceſſion was a *precedent* for other conceſſions of the like kind, until at laſt the crown obtained a general power of raiſing money, in caſes of neceſſity. From that period the *Cortes* ceaſed to be *uſeful*,---the *people* ceaſed to be *free.*

Venienti occurrite morbo.
Oppoſe a diſeaſe at its beginning.

A FARMER.

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* *Shakeſpeare.*

† *The writs for ſearching houſes in* England, *are to be granted "under the ſeal of the court of exchequer," according to the ſtatute---and that ſeal is kept by the chancellor of the exchequer.* 4th Inſt. p. 104.

To be SOLD by
WILLIAM BALL,
Next door to the London Coffee-houſe,

A Quantity of choice upland ſhort CLOVER HAY, well cured; and a quantity of good drained meadow hay, firſt and ſecond crops.

Likewiſe to be LETT, a PLANTATION, in the Northern-Liberties, two miles from town, containing about 50 acres of cleared upland and meadow, ſuitable for gardening and ſelling milk. Enquire as above. tbc 6 w.

To be SOLD, by THOMAS LAKE, for Caſh,

A PARCEL of choice Jamaica Spirit, Muſcovado Sugar, in Hogſheads, Tierces and Barrels, Ruſſia Rope-yarn, on Reels of about 7 or 800 Weight each, eſteemed very fine and ſtrong. Likewiſe a Parcel of Dutch Klinkers, fit for Ovens, paving Stables, or Exportation to Surrinam. 3 M.

To be SOLD, by private SALE,

ELEVEN and three-quarters acres of LAND, lying on the road leading from Schuylkill Falls to Germantown Road, about four miles and an half from Philadelphia, and near to William Shute's plantation, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, with a good dwelling-houſe thereon, part ſtone, and part a frame, with a large cellar under it, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe; barn and ſtables, about two acres of orchard, moſtly grafted fruit; and about two acres of meadow. There are two acres of wheat in the ground, which will be ſold with the place; clear of ground rent. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, JOSEPH FIGHT. ¶

SEVERAL Gentlemen of this City and Province, in Conjunction with some others, of the neighbouring Colonies, did in the Year 1743, *form themselves into a Society for promoting useful Knowledge in* America, *which Society hath subsisted ever since, but with frequent and long Interruptions of their Meetings, on Account of the occasional Absence, and many Avocations of some of their principal Members. Nevertheless, many valuable Papers having been communicated to them, and regularly entered in a Book, the surviving Members, after divers Consultations and Meetings during the last Year, determined to enlarge their Design, by an Election of new Members, which they have done, to the Number of near fifty respectable Names.*

The following original Plan or Proposal, for erecting this Society, was drawn up by Dr. FRANKLIN, *and is now re-published, in order that each Member may have a Copy, and that whatever Additions are necessary, may be made by the general Consent, and on mature Deliberation.*

A PROPOSAL *for promoting* USEFUL KNOWLEDGE *among the* British Plantations *in* AMERICA.

THE *English* are possessed of a long Tract of Continent, from *Nova-Scotia* to *Georgia*, extending North and South through different Climates, having different Soils, producing different Plants, Mines, and Minerals, and capable of different Improvements, Manufactures, *&c.*

THE first Drudgery of settling new Colonies, which confines the Attention of People to mere Necessaries, is now pretty well over, and there are many in every Province in Circumstances that set them at Ease, and afford Leisure to cultivate the finer Arts, and improve the common Stock of Knowledge. To such of those who are Men of Speculation, many Hints must, from Time to Time, arise; many Observations occur, which, if well examined, pursued and improved, might produce Discoveries to the Advantage of some or all of the *British* Plantations, or to the Benefit of Mankind in general. But as from the Extent of the Country such Persons are widely separated, and seldom can see and converse, or be acquainted with each other, so that many useful Particulars remain uncommunicated, die with the Discoverers, and are lost to Mankind; it is, to remedy this Inconvenience for the future, proposed, That one Society be formed of Virtuosi, or ingenious Men, residing in the several Colonies, to be called, THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY; who are to maintain a constant Correspondence.

THAT *Philadelphia*, being the City nearest the Center of the Continent-Colonies, communicating with all of them Northward and Southward by Post, and with all the Islands by Sea, and having the Advantage of a good growing Library, be the Center of the Society. That at *Philadelphia* there be always at least seven Members, *viz.* A *Physician*, a *Botanist*, a *Mathematician*, a *Chemist*, a *Mechanician*, a *Geographer*, and a general *Natural Philosopher*, besides a *President*, *Treasurer* and *Secretary*. That these Members meet once a Month, or oftener, at their own Expences, to communicate to each other their Observations, Experiments, *&c.* To receive, read and consider such Letters, Communications or Queries, as shall be sent from distant Members; to direct the dispersing of Copies of such Communications, as are valuable, to other distant Members, in order to procure their Sentiments thereupon, *&c.*

THAT the Subjects of the Correspondence be, all new discovered Plants, Herbs, Trees, Roots, *&c.* their Virtues, Uses, *&c.* Method of propagating them, and making such as are useful, but particular to some Plantations, more general; Improvements of vegetable Juices, as Cyders, Wines, *&c.* New Methods of curing or preventing Diseases, all new discovered Fossils in different Countries, as Mines, Minerals, Quarries, *&c.* New and useful Improvements in any Branch of Mathematics. New Discoveries in Chemistry, such as Improvements in Distillation, Brewing, Assaying of Ores, *&c.* New Mechanical Inventions for saving Labour; as Mills, Carriages, *&c.* and for raising and conveying of Water, draining of Meadows, *&c.* All new Arts, Trades, Manufactures, *&c.* that may be proposed or thought of. Surveys, Maps, and Charts of particular Parts of the Sea-Coasts, or Inland Countries; Courses and Junction of Rivers and great Roads, Situation of Lakes and Mountains, Nature of the Soil and Productions, *&c.* New Methods of improving the Breed of useful Animals, introducing other Sorts from foreign Countries. New Improvements in Planting, Gardening, clearing Land, *&c.* And all Philosophical Experiments, that let Light into the Nature of Things, tend to increase the Power of Man over Matter, and multiply the Conveniences or Pleasures of Life.

THAT a Correspondence, already begun by some intended Members, shall be kept up by this Society with the Royal Society of *London*, and with the *Dublin* Society. That every Member shall have Abstracts sent him quarterly, of every thing valuable communicated to the Society's Secretary at *Philadelphia*, free of all Charges, except the yearly Payment hereafter mentioned. That by Permission of the Post Master General, such Communications pass between the Secretary of the Society and the Members, Postage free.

THAT for defraying the Expences of such Experiments as the Society shall judge proper to cause to be made, and other contingent Charges, for the common Good, every Member send a *Piece of Eight per Annum* to the Treasurer, at *Philadelphia*, to form a Common Stock, to be disbursed by Order of the President, with the Consent of the Majority of the Members that can conveniently be consulted thereupon, to such Persons and Places, where, and by whom the Experiments are to be made, and otherwise, as there shall be Occasion; of which Disbursements an exact Account shall be kept, and communicated yearly to every Member: That at the End of every Year, Collections be made and printed, of such Experiments, Discoveries, Improvements, *&c.* as may be thought of public Advantage, and that every Member have a Copy sent him.

THAT the Business and Duty of the Secretary be, to receive all Letters intended for the Society, and lay them before the President and Members at their Meetings; to abstract, correct, and methodise such Papers, *&c.* as require it; and, as he shall be directed to do by the President, after they have been considered, debated and digested in the Society, to enter Copies thereof in the Society's Books, and make out Copies for distant Members; to answer their Letters by Direction of the President, and keep Records of all material Transactions of the Society, *&c.*

LEGHORN, September 14.

IT is said that our Government is about to renew its ancient treaties of peace with the Barbarians, and that the Internuncio of the Emperor at the Ottoman Porte is charged with this negotiation.

Padua, Sept. 16. We learn from Venice, that a courier being arrived there from Admiral Emo, with the last proposals of the Dey of Algier, the Senate, after continuing a long time assembled, were divided in opinion; but that at last the party for peace gained the ascendant, and it was resolved to make up matters with the Dey, by paying him the 10,000 sequins.

Constantinople, Sept. 1. We are still of Opinion here, that the Porte will at last find some specious pretexts for declaring war against the Russians; at least such a design is sufficiently apparent by the transports of different sorts of ammunition, which the Porte sends through the Black Sea.

Warsaw, Sept. 26. Baron de Duben, appointed resident from the Crown of Sweden to the King and the Republic, arrived here the 23d instant; so that now all the Ministers of the Powers who interest themselves in behalf of the Dissidents, which are Russia, Prussia, England, Denmark, and Sweden, are jointly employed in concerting measures for acomplishing the intentions of their respective Sovereigns.

Cologne, Oct. 30. Just as the post was going out, we received the melancholy news of the death of her Serene Highness Louisa Dorothea de Saxe-Meininger, the reigning Dutchess of Saxe-Gotha, on the 22d instant, in the 49th year of her age.

Vienna, Oct. 24. A report prevails, that the Archdutchess Maria Carolina, who is a year and some months younger than the deceased Princess, is destined in marriage for the King of the Two Sicilies.

LONDON.

Oct. 6. It is said, that many persons of rank and fortune have lost all hopes of rising at Court, on account of the much lamented death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York; an event which has also destroyed the hopes of many indigent gentlemen of real merit, whose livelihood and future prospects depended on this generous benevolent Prince, who shewed himself upon all occasions a friend to modest merit, in whatever station he met with it.

Oct. 8. The Lion, Northam, from Rhode Island to London, was stranded the first instant, near Montriviel, on the French coast, but as the weather was favourable, and the ship new, there was some hopes of getting her off.

A letter from Corsica, dated Sept. 20, says, "A society is formed here, composed of the most considerable and the most sensible inhabitants, whose objects are to maintain concord and a good understanding among the Nation, to watch over the observance of the laws; to labour for the welfare of the country, and provide for the education of youth. Proper measures are also taking for improving the marine, and for putting the country in a condition to throw off entirely the dominion of the republic of Genoa."

Some letters from Berlin mention, that the King of Prussia is going to make an addition to his troops, by taking a Dutch regiment of foot into his service.

We are told that for some days past, certain persons have actually been canvassing among the livery for their votes and interest in favour of John Wilkes, Esq; to represent the city of London in parliament.

It is reported, that the ensuing sessions of parliament will be a very short one, and that the general election will be early in the spring.

Oct. 13. It is proposed that an act should be passed for granting a bounty of 5 s. per quarter upon wheat exported, when the London market price is 36 s. per quarter.

When the price advances to 40 s. per quarter, the bounty to be 2 s. 6 d. per quarter, and to cease when it rises to 44 s. and at 48 s. all exportation to be prohibited.

At 52 s. importation to be allowed from America, and at 56 s. from every other country.

We hear from Berlin, that the King of Prussia, in order to encourage the manufactures of his own country, has, by a late edict, prohibited the exposing to sale of any other but what is made in his kingdom; and at the same time has laid a heavy additional duty on all foreign goods.

Oct. 17. The Right Hon. Charles Townsend, Esq; lately deceased, some years since, built and endowed two schools at Raynham in Norfolk, for boys and girls, where they were cloathed and maintained, and by his will, we hear he has greatly increased the endowment, having left some estates for their support for ever.

We are informed, that the reply made by his late Royal Highness the Duke of York to the French King, on his being asked what he thought of the troops then reviewed, which has been misrepresented in the papers, was as follows: "I assure your Majesty, that I think they make as good an appearance as any of the British troops that were employed in the last war; and, for the sake of [your Majesty, and of] my brother, I hope I shall never see them any where else."

Yesterday an extraordinary messenger was dispatched to Sir Joseph Yorke, Ambassador at the Hague.

They write from Paris, that an ingenious mechanic of that city, has lately finished a moveable saloon, of a very extraordinary nature, which consists of a fine room of twenty feet square, whose carving, gilding and other ornaments, vie with any in Europe, and may be taken to pieces, and packed up with all the ease imaginable, even to the marble chimney piece, and the glass window.

Oct. 27. Last Saturday's Gazette contains his Majesty's order in council, dated Oct. 23, signifying, That his Majesty having received information that the price of wheat in the port of London, has been, for two successive market days, above 48 s. the quarter, Winchester measure, his Majesty therefore prohibits the making, extracting, or distilling of any kind of low wines or spirits from any wheat, wheat-meal, wheat-flour, and wheat-bran, or any mixture therewith, until 14 days after the commencement of the next session of Parliament.

Oct. 29. The Pope, in his brief, addressed to the Bishops of Poland, advises, if mildness and gentleness produce no effect on the minds of those who are blinded by ignorance, and seduced by error, the having recourse to censures, to menaces, and even to punishments.

A paper published at Warsaw, concerning the confederacy of the peasants, sets forth, "That they claim the same origin as the Noblesse; that they do not pretend to rid themselves of all service, but require that the bondage which they groan under be abolished, and their service restrained to three days in the week; and that, after the example of the order of peasants in Sweden, they insist on being admitted to the Dyet, and enjoying therein the same privileges, &c.

They write from Paris, that the Marquis de Salignac de Fenelon, Lieutenant General of the French King's armies, and formerly Governor-General of Martinico, died the 11th of this month.

Letters from St. John's, Newfoundland, mention, that Admiral Palisser had issued out orders for all French ships on departing the coast, to remove their stages, fishing tackle, and boats from the Islands of St. Peter and Miquelon, on pain of being destroyed if found on shore.

A snow, New England built, 120 tons, with a woman figure head, was taken up sunk the 8th instant, on the Essex coast; no master nor any of the crew to be found. It appears she was bound to Montrose in Scotland in ballast.

They write from St. John's, Newfoundland, that two Nova Scotia schooners, and a French billander, had been taken on a contraband trade on the coast of Labrador, by one of Admiral Palisser's cruizers, and condemned at Placentia.

Oct. 31. Some letters from Vienna say, that the celebrated Prince Heraclius of Georgia, had lately arrived there incog. but was visited by the first nobility and foreign ministers.

Nov. 10. A candidate for a borough, not far from the metropolis, we are told, declares that he will spend 20,000 l. before he would lose his election.

Letters received at Paris on the 30th ult. from Cape Francois, mention, that a Negroe woman was, in the month of August last, delivered of two male twins, one of which was black, and the other white. These letters add, that this singular birth shews the deficiency of all the systems of the Naturalists.

They write from St. John's, Newfoundland, that several French vessels have this season been privately trading with the Indians on the Labrador coast, had landed a quantity of ammunition, small arms, and presents to the Chiefs, and promised to return with more.

Nov. 14. We hear that it having been usual for the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, to dine at St. James's once in every King's reign, that Court will be invited to a public entertainment at St. James's during the present Mayoralty.

Letters from Denmark, dated Oct. 6, say, "The first of this month, Baron de Bernstorf, Minister and Secretary of State for foreign affairs, did an act of generosity which had few examples, namely, he hath not only exempted his farmers of three villages from all days works as vassals, to which they were subject, but also ceded to them, as hereditary property, the lands they possess."

To JOHN WILKES, Esq;

DIVERS persons *outlawed*, as well after judgment as before, were chosen knights and burgesses of the parliament held in the 35th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and it being made a question, whether *such persons* ought to be Knights and Burgesses of Parliament, or not? *All* the Judges held that they *could not*; and therefore the Queen commanded that no such should be in the Parliament House. Lord Chief Justice Anderson's Reports, fol. 293, No. ccci. *A Member of Parliament.*

NEW-YORK, January 18.

Tuesday last Capt. Harrison arrived here in 11 Days from Ocracock, in North-Carolina; by whom we hear of the Arrivals of Capt. Moon, in 3 Days from Philadelphia, and Capt. Spinning, in 7 Days from Elizabeth-Town:---Also Capt. Yarborough form New-York, and the Captains Doan, Homer, and Sylvester, from Plymouth, in New-England.

Friday last Capt. Rogers arrived here in 20 Days from Pensacola, from whence he sailed in Company with Capt. Blewer, of Philadelphia, bound for Cape-Fear, and parted with him the 5th Instant in Lat. 28.

We have Intelligence from Pensacola, that a few Days before Capt. Rogers sailed, two Maryland Hunters came in there, who had been out some Months on a Scout, to view the Land in the back Parts of the Country, quite from the back of Maryland, to the River Missisippi. They passed through 12 or 14 Indian Nations, and declared they found the Land in general but poor, till they came to the Banks of the Missisippi, where there was some very good; they said they found the Land very tillable in their Opinion on the back Parts of Georgia and East-Florida, and not much on the Frontiers of Carolina and Virginia.

As a farther Specimen of the Practicability of manufacturing our own Cloaths in this Country, we can assure the Public of the following Persons in Woodbridge, in New-Jersey, making, in their respective Families, within the Year past, both Woollen and Linen of their own raising, the Quantities following, viz. Mr. Isaac Freeman, 599 Yards, Mr. James Smith, 567 Yards, and Mr. Nathaniel Heard, 414 Yards.

Capt. Dobson arrived here Friday Night last, in 9 Days from Cape Fear. A Day or two before he left that Place, Captain Dally, in a Brig from Philadelphia, arrived there after a Passage of 32 Days.

We hear from the Fishkills, that last Wednesday two Inhabitants of that Place, named Polhemus, and five others, went over the River in a Slay, and in returning came across a thin Place in the Ice, and the Horses and Slay fell in, by which Accident four of the Men, and both the Horses, were drowned.

Jan. 20. Jacob Rynders, Mate of a Schooner, belonging to this Port, commanded by Capt. Kipp, arrived here last Sunday from Rhode-Island, with Capt. Santa Croix, and informs as follows, viz. That they sailed from the Mouth of the Missisippi the first of November last, bound to this Place, but on the 10th following, at 10 o'Clock at Night, they run on the Bahama Bank, near Member Rock, and soon filled with Water; that the Crew by the Help of their Boat got to the said Rock, with Provisions and all Necessaries for several Months, that on the 13th, the said Jacob Rynders, with 6 others agreed, with the Approbation of the Captain, to try their Fortune in the Boat, and being fitted as well as the Situation of Affairs would permit, set sail across the Gulph, and on the 15th reached the Florida Shore, where, after remaining several Days, in great Terror of the Indians, and attempting Augustine by Land, they took to their little Boat again, and not without undergoing unaccountable Hardships, they arrived safe at Augustine the 20th of December last; but to their great Grief not one Vessel was there better than their own Boat, to go to the Assistance of poor Capt. Kipp, one Woman, two Men, and a Boy, left behind; that the Rock on which they were left, was 16 Feet high, 40 long, and about 20 broad; that they had Plenty of Provisions and Water, had erected three Standards as Signals of Distress, and he imagined they were taken off a few Days after he left them, as the Packet from Pensacola for Augustine passed by the Member Rock the 20th of November, and saw no Creature there.

By Capt. Alboy, from Jamaica, we learn, that it is very sickly all over that Island; that near one Half of the Inhabitants of Kingston are down with it, and many die: Rum and Sugar were both very high.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.

By the HONOURABLE

JOHN PENN, Esquire,

Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears by a Deposition, this Day taken, before the Chief Justice of this Province, that on Sunday, the Tenth Day of this Month, a certain FREDERICK STUMP, a German, of Penn's Township, in the County of Cumberland, did, in Violation of the public Faith, and in Defiance of all Law, inhumanly and wickedly kill, without any Provocation, four Indian Men, and two Indian Women, in his own House, near the Mouth of Middle Creek, in the said County; and that the said Frederick Stump went the next Day to an Indian Cabin, about fourteen Miles up the said Creek, and there barbarously put to Death, and burnt, an Indian Woman, two Girls, and a young Child: AND WHEREAS not only common Justice loudly demands, but the Laws of the Land, and the Preservation of the public Faith of Treaties with the several Indian Nations require, that the most speedy and vigorous Exertion of the Civil Authority should be made, in order to secure, and bring to condign Punishment, an Offender that hath perpetrated so audacious and cruel an Act on Indians, who, for several Months past, have lived near the Frontiers of this Province in a friendly and quiet Manner, and have at all Times, since the Establishment of the general Peace with the Indians in 1764, behaved themselves peaceably and inoffensively to all His Majesty's Subjects.

I HAVE THEREFORE, by and with the Advice of the Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation, and do hereby strictly charge and command all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, Officers civil and military, and all other His Majesty's faithful and liege Subjects within this Province, to make diligent Search and Enquiry after the said Frederick Stump; and that they use all possible Means to apprehend and secure him in one of the public Goals of this Province, to be proceeded against according to Law. AND I do hereby promise and engage, that any Person or Persons, who shall apprehend and secure the said Frederick Stump, so that he be brought to Conviction, shall have and receive the public Reward of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the Nineteenth Day of January, in the Eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-eight.

JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, junior, Secretary.

GOD Save the KING.

Extract from a late Act of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the Province of* Pennsylvania, *intituled,* "*An Act for obliging Sheriffs and Treasurers of the several Counties within this Province, and the Collector of the Duties of Tonnage, to give sufficient Sureties for the faithful Execution of their Trust.*"

AND be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Treasurers, who shall be hereafter appointed, for receiving the Levies made and collected for sinking the Bills of Credit, heretofore granted to His Majesty's Use, shall, and they are hereby enjoined and required, yearly, and every year, to lay before the Committee of Assembly for the Time being, appointed for settling the public Accounts, their several and respective Accounts; together with the Duplicates, or Accounts of the Rates and Assessments of their respective

Counties, delivered them by the County Commiſſioners, and that on or before the Firſt Day of *September*, in every Year; which ſaid Accounts of ſuch Treaſurers, ſhall be finally adjuſted and ſettled by the ſaid Committee. And in caſe any Treaſurer of the ſaid Counties ſhall neglect or refuſe to account and ſettle with the ſaid Committee, in Manner, and on or before the Time aforeſaid, every ſuch Treaſurer ſhall forfeit all his Commiſſions, ariſing on the Monies which hath, or ſhall come to his Hands as Treaſurer, for the current Year, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtom to the contrary, in any wiſe notwithſtanding; and that each of the ſaid Treaſurers who ſhall produce their ſaid Accounts, and ſettle with the ſaid Committee in Manner aforeſaid, ſhall be allowed *Three-pence* for every Mile, in coming from their reſpective Places of Abode, and the ſame for each Mile in returning.

Publiſhed by Order of the Houſe, and all Perſons concerned are required to govern themſelves accordingly.

CHARLES MOORE, *Clerk of Aſſembly.*

Extract of a Letter from London, September 12, 1767.

"As to Politics, I have very little to ſay at preſent. The Negotiation broke off in the Manner you have heard, and Mr. C--w-y agreed to remain where he was. The chief Members of the Miniſtry, viz. the Duke of G--ft-n, C-----s T------d, Lord Sh--b--ne, and Mr. C--w-y, were likely enough, if they choſe to ſtick by one another, to baffle the Oppoſition, at leaſt for ſome Time, till Accident had pointed out ſome Alteration leſs irkſome than the taking in G. G---v--le.

"The Death of C-----s T------d now opens a new Scene. He was certainly extremely clever, and conſtituted a very conſiderable Part of the Adminiſtration. I never heard a better Speaker, and, upon ſome Occaſions, he ſpoke with great Boldneſs; yet he was, at Bottom, timid, and of ſo very wavering a Diſpoſition, that no Party could fix him. Hence, tho' the Miniſtry have loſt one of their ableſt Members, they have, in Fact, loſt but little, as they could never count upon his remaining with them even for a ſingle Week. But for this Defect, which he had to a very eminent Degree, he muſt certainly have ſoon been Prime Miniſter; for when he had a Mind to ſhine, he was capable of the greateſt Application to Buſineſs. No Man ever made a better Figure as Chancellor of the Exchequer. His Speech laſt Seſſion, on opening the Budget, was ſuperior to any thing I ever heard in that Houſe; and, in ſhort, to whatever he choſe to apply himſelf, he ſhewed himſelf a Maſter.-----But ſee in him the Vanity of all human Acquiſitions; he is ſnatched away in the very Prime of Life, at the very Moment when he was about to reap the Fruits of his Application, and within Sight of that Station, to which all his Hopes had been directed.

"I do not believe it was ever more difficult to gueſs what Changes will next take Place. All at preſent is Confuſion and Irreſolution.---Laſt Wedneſday Lord N--th moſt certainly declined accepting the Chancellorſhip of the Exchequer. Nothing further is yet done; and you may eaſily gueſs the Confuſion theſe great Men are in; for if, after all, they are obliged to take in G. G---v--le (which I yet hope ſome lucky Incident will avert) nothing can be more mortifying, as he is naturally over-bearing, inſolent, and headſtrong, in the higheſt Degree.

"In this confuſed and uncertain State, muſt I now leave Affairs; but hope to be ſoon able to give you an Account of the complete Settlement of the Miniſtry, ſo much wiſhed for by all honeſt Men, and which the public Welfare ſo much demands.--In the mean time, let us hope the beſt, and endeavour to believe, that Providence, for our Sakes, and for the Sake of human Nature, will ſtill preſerve our free and happy Conſtitution, to be the Admiration and Envy of the reſt of the World."

Extract of another Letter from London, October 10, 1767.

"Lord North has now accepted the Office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the preſent Miniſtry are determined to hold it, in ſpite of all Oppoſition, during the Courſe of next Seſſion; and to reſent, with Spirit, whatever ill Uſage they ſhall meet with. How far they will abide by this Reſolution, which it is certain they have taken, Time only can diſcover.

"Charles Townſend is almoſt forgot already---Electioneering is begun all over the Kingdom; and twice, nay, three times the Money will be ſpent by private People in that Way, that ever was thrown away before on the like Occaſion. All honeſt Men wiſh it was over, as it is ever productive of much Extravagance in the Great, and Diſſipation in the lower Claſs of People.

"Dr. FRANKLIN is now returned from France, in good Health, and had the Honour of being much careſſed by People of the beſt Diſtinction in Paris; and to be particularly taken Notice of by the King himſelf."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Boſton to his Friend in this City, dated December 28, 1767.

"*Your* Farmer's *ſecond excellent Letter was re-publiſhed here in our Paper of the 21ſt. The Copy had been ſome Days in Town. On the 22d we had a Meeting of our Town, and drew up* Inſtructions *for our Repreſentatives, in which, as they will be publiſhed, you will perceive that we purſue the Principles laid down by your worthy* Farmer, *concerning the late Act of Parliament impoſing Duties on Paper, Glaſs, &c. being unconſtitutional.*

"*I ſincerely wiſh him all Manner of Happineſs, and the greateſt Succeſs in his laudable Attempts to convince his Countrymen of their juſt and moſt important Rights, and to rouſe them in their Defence.*"

College of Philadelphia, January 26, 1768.

This Day, at a full Meeting of the Truſtees, ADAM KUHN, M. D. a Gentleman born in this Province, educated under the celebrated LINNÆUS, and highly recommended by him, was unanimouſly elected PROFESSOR of *Botany* and the *Materia Medica*, in this College.

Thurſday laſt Mr. JOSEPH POTTS, of this City, Brewer, was married to Miſs SALLY POWELL, an agreeable and accompliſhed young Lady, with a large Fortune.

"On Wedneſday laſt a ſorrowful Accident happened on the Plantation of the Revd. Mr. William Sturgeon, in Briſtol Townſhip, near Frankford, in this County.----As the Overſeer and a Negroe Lad were falling a Tree, Francis, Mr. Sturgeon's eldeſt Son, between Nine and Ten Years of Age, being perceived to be coming towards them from a Sled, on which he had been reſting, at a ſmall Diſtance, on the dropping of the Tree, was called to by the Overſeer to get out of the Way, which endeavouring to do, he unfortunately threw himſelf into the Midſt of Danger, and by the Stroke of a ſeparated Limb, was levelled to the Ground, ſo far lifeleſs as to ſurvive but a few Minutes, and thoſe utterly inſenſible. He was a lively Lad, a chearful Companion, endowed with a quick Apprehenſion, and in whom the Seeds of a ſprightly Genius were very conſpicuous; Conſiderations which heighten the Loſs to all who knew him, and more eſpecially to his Parents, to whom it is an unſpeakable Affliction.----But what better Conſolation can be offered, than the juſt Reflection of that eminent Divine, Dr. YOUNG!

What is this World?----Thy School, O Miſery!
Our only Leſſon is to learn to ſuffer;
And he who knows not that, was born for nothing.

His Remains were decently interred on Friday laſt in this City.

It is hoped, that Perſons engaged in ſuch Buſineſs, for the future, will let this fatal Stroke remind and caution them, how neceſſary, prudent and diſcreet, it would be to drive Children from about them; or, at leaſt, to caſt a Look round, before they give their laſt Stroke, that ſuch like Tragedies may be prevented."

One of our Correſpondents from the Country writes us as follows, viz.

Amwell, in Hunterdon County, New-Jerſey.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

ALTHO' I am one of your conſtant Readers, yet I have been a little ſurprized, that I found no Mention made, in any of the public Papers, of the Death or Character of JOHN READING, Eſq; late of this Place, eſpecially as his Station and Character was eminent. That God, who has ſaid, "The Righteous ſhall be had in everlaſting Remembrance," no Doubt expects that we ſhould actively concur in accompliſhing that ſacred Declaration. And beſides, as Example teaches more powerfully than Precept, ſo, illuſtrious Examples of Virtue being ſet before us, excite us to a noble Emulation. Theſe Conſiderations have induced me to give you the following Strictures of his Character. The GOD of Nature endowed Mr. Reading with good natural Powers---a Genius above the common Level. His Judgment was clear and manly; his Thoughts under good Command; his Expreſſions ready and pertinent. He juſtly ſupported the Character of being a ſtrictly honeſt Man; one of unſhaken Integrity and Uprightneſs. He was under the Advantage of an early liberal Education; and had his Mind enriched with an uſeful Store of Knowledge---all which Things conſpired to qualify him to act with Dignity in the ſeveral important Stations in which he was placed in Life; and he had the deſerved Honour of being entruſted with ſome of the moſt important Offices in the Government. He was early appointed a Member of his Majeſty's Council in this Province, and was twice the Preſident-Governor of it, which important Offices he executed with a becoming Dignity, Judgment and Fidelity. And though diſtinguiſhed with ſuch honourable Truſts, he did not appear at all elevated by them, but behaved with that Meekneſs and Gentleneſs; that Evenneſs and Agreeableneſs, that happily marked his whole Character; and with Condeſcenſion and Reſpect to the meaneſt and pooreſt, as well as to the greateſt. He was remarkably inoffenſive and cautious in his Conduct, and ſteady, ſolid and grave in his Deportment; yet he was not moroſe or ſullen, gloomy or unpolite. It might be ſaid, without flattering Panegyric, that he never undertook any Truſt, to which he was not eminently faithful, nor ſuſtained any Relation, whether of a Huſband, Parent, Friend, Counſellor or Ruler, but he was conſcientious in the Diſcharge of it. And he had the rare Art of doing worthily, without appearing conſcious of it. He was temperate in his Enjoyments, and charitable to the Poor; was far from being vain and ſhowy in his Appearance; on the contrary, it was plain and unaffected; when he ſpake, it was with a natural Guard and Prudence; ſeldom did an unguarded Word drop from his Lips---He did not love to deal in Calumny or Detraction, or engage in Party Quarrels, but was a quiet and peaceable Member of Society; was ſcarcely known to ſpeak to the Diſadvantage of any, even though their Conduct was diſagreeable; but prudently concealed his Sentiments in his own Breaſt, and ſuffered their own Actions to be the ſevereſt Libel on their Fame. He manifeſted an high Regard to RELIGION, and was a conſtant Attendant on public Worſhip; was Catholic in his Sentiments, and loved good Men of every Denomination of Chriſtians---He had a ſtrict Regard to Truth, and was punctual to his Word---Was univerſally beloved, and died lamented on the Fifth Day of November laſt."

Newtown, Bucks County, January 18, 1768.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE Practice of Horſe-ſtealing has been frequently carried on in Bucks County, Pennſylvania, and Parts adjacent, for a conſiderable Time paſt, to the great Loſs of many of the Inhabitants, the moſt valuable Horſes being generally taken away; among the reſt, one was lately ſtolen from William Buckman, Eſq; High Sheriff of ſaid County, on which he made ſtrict Enquiry, in order to find out the Perpetrators of ſaid Robberies; and getting Intelligence of many Horſes being ſold to the Eaſtward, he went to a Place called Acheequackene, near the Falls of Second River, in Eaſt-Jerſey, where he found and got his Horſe; and at ſome Diſtance he alſo got his Saddle, amongſt a Number of others, all ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen. During his Stay in that Neighbourhood he was informed, there were at, and near that Place, and a Place called Wippany, ſeveral Horſes, that had been brought into thoſe Parts within theſe four Years, and ſold at very low Prices, by which it was conjectured they were ſtolen. Therefore, your publiſhing the above Intelligence, may be a Means of informing other Sufferers where they may apply, and endeavour to recover their Property.

N. B. The above Horſes and Saddles are ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen, rid off and ſold, by one Thomas Grant, who keeps about the Highlands of York."

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 16s. 6d. Wheat 5s. 9d. Indian Corn 2s. 9d. Ship Bread 17s. Middling Ditto 28s. Pipe Staves 10l. 10s. Barrel Ditto 4l. Hogſhead Ditto 6l. 10s. Beef 65s. Pork 65s. Weſt-India Rum 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. New-England Ditto 2s. 1d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 1d. Madeira Wine 40 to 60l. Muſcovado Sugar 40 to 56s. Melaſſes 21d. to 22d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 11d. Pitch 14s. Tar 11s. Turpentine 16s. 6d. Tobacco 15s. to 30s. Rice 17s. Liſbon Salt 16d. Flaxſeed 7s. 4d. Bohea Tea 4s. 3d. Hemp 4d. Halfpenny to 5d. Cotton 1s. 10d. Bar Iron 24l. Pig Iron 7l. 10s. Muſtard-ſeed 32 s.

Thurſday, January 28, 1768.

AT Five o'Clock this Evening, an AUCTION will be held, at the AUCTION-ROOM in Front-ſtreet; where there will be ſold, a Variety of BOOKS; as alſo a moſt curious SCREEN, adorned with a Map of the Globe, Orbs, the Countries of Europe, &c. and where due Attendance will be given, to receive Books for Sale. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 11th day of February next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of James Nevill, the ſign of the Rainbow, in the Northern Liberties, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north-ſide of Brown-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in breadth, on ſaid ſtreet, 38 feet and an half, and on the north end of the ſame lot, 41 feet 11 inches, and in length or depth, along the eaſt-ſide of the ſame lot, 85 feet, and on the weſt-ſide thereof about 87 feet, adjoining ground of John Brown, and Garret Williams, having three wooden tenements erected thereon; late the property of Adam Williams; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 12th day of February next, at three o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Elijah Weed, at the ſign of King George the Third, the corner of Mulberry and Fourth-ſtreets, two undivided third parts (the whole into three equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north-ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 17 feet, and extending thence to Apple-tree-alley, having two two-ſtory brick, and a frame meſſuage thereon erected; late the property of John Baſtick; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 13th day of February next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Ludwick Kuhn, in Kenſington, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in Kenſington aforeſaid, containing in breadth, on Palmer's-ſtreet, 160 feet, and in depth 190 feet, ſubject to a ground-rent of 4 l. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the property of John Haſſelwanger, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1768.

WHEREAS FRANCIS STREET, of this city, merchant, has aſſigned over to us, the ſubſcribers, for the uſe of his creditors, all his eſtate, as well real as perſonal: Theſe are therefore to requeſt thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or book debt, to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers only. Thoſe who neglect to pay, after this notice, will be ſued, without reſpect of perſons; and thoſe that have accounts againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſend them in, that they may be examined and adjuſted. NICHOLAS WALN, EDWARD MILNER, RICHARD FOOTMAN, Aſſignees. tbc 6 w.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN MEASE, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend in their accounts immediately, and they ſhall be paid; and all thoſe indebted, are requeſted to pay as ſoon as poſſible, to the executors, in order to enable them to diſcharge a number of legacies, which will be wanted ſoon.

The ſaid Executors have for ſale, at the late dwelling-houſe of the deceaſed, Antigua rum, Muſcovado ſugar, old Madeira wine, ſalt, Indian corn, Burlington pork, &c. all which they will diſpoſe of for caſh, or ſhort credit, conſiderably lower than the uſual prices. WILLIAM ALLISON, WILLIAM MILLER, JAMES MEASE, JOHN MEASE, Executors.

ALL Perſons that are indebted to Mr. RICHARD BACHE, late of this City, Merchant, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to the Subſcribers, who are impowered, by Letter of Attorney, to receive and collect the ſaid Debts, during Mr. Bache's Abſence; and they hereby give Notice, that all his Accounts which are due, or may become due by the enſuing March Term, will be put in Suit, without Reſpect to Perſons, by JOHN NIXON, and ROBERT MORRIS.

WHEREAS a certain TRACT of LAND hath been lately obtained in the Province of Nova-Scotia, lying on the North Side of the Baſon of Minos, called PHILADELPHIA TOWNSHIP, whereon ſome good Families are now ſettled, and many more engaged to go; This is to give Notice, that any Perſons, inclining to become Settlers on ſaid Land, will meet with very good Encouragement, the Particulars of which will be made known by applying to James James, at Pileſgrove; Daniel Lithgow, at Salem Bridge; James Thomſon, at Hancock's Bridge; Benjamin Davids, at Croſswicks; John Jones, in Germantown; or to Nathan Shepherd, William Ball, John Lukens, James Haldane, and Benjamin Armitage, in Philadelphia. And as a proper Veſſel will be provided, to carry Families and Goods to the aforeſaid Land, early next Spring, thoſe who purpoſe to become Adventurers, are deſired to be ſpeedy in their Application, and enter into Articles with ſome of the above-named Perſons. 6 W.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1768.

To be LETT, and entered upon any Time next Spring,

THE old noted Three Tun TAVERN, now the Fountain Inn, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, lately accommodated with a new room, 40 feet long, very convenient for public entertainments, together with large ſtabling, hay lofts, &c. Alſo 12 acres of drained meadow on this ſide Hollander's Creek. For terms, apply to JOSEPH YEATES, living on the premiſes, who takes this opportunity to return his hearty thanks to all his cuſtomers, and hopes for their favours during his continuance in the buſineſs, having a ſtock of choice hay; and care ſhall be taken of all horſes committed to his charge. ¶

AMERICAN NEW CLOVER, TIMOTHY, and BLUE GRASS SEEDS,
With ſundry other GOODS, to be ſold by
BENJAMIN KENDALL,
At his Store, next Door to the One Tun Tavern, at the Corner of Cheſtnut and Third-ſtreets. ¶

Baltimore County, Maryland.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at public vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of February next, a tract of land, containing 153 acres, about 36 acres of which is cleared, and in good repair; there is about 6 acres of meadow on ſaid place, and upwards of 30 acres more may be made; there is a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a ſpring-houſe and ſtables; the land is well timbered, and watered by divers ſprings, and convenient both to mill and market, being ſituate about 5 miles from Buſh-town, and about one mile from Mr. George Stewart's tavern. The title is indiſputable. The times of payment will be publiſhed on the day of ſale, which will be on the premiſes, where due attendance will be given, by SAMUEL CROSS. ¶

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Cheſterfield, Burlington County, Weſt New-Jerſey, an Iriſh Servant Man, named FRANCIS NEVILL, about 20 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, pretty talkative, and talks much on the Brogue, of a freſh Countenance, yelloviſh brown Hair, by Trade a Wool-comber; had on, when he went away, a brown homeſpun Coat, Catgut Buttons, with Pewter Tops, a Snuff coloured Cloth Jacket, Mohair Buttons, and white Lining, blue Breeches, a new Caſtor Hat, blue grey Stockings, and good Shoes. He likewiſe took with him, a purple flowered Flannel Jacket, two fine Shirts, two Pair of Yarn Stockings, and about Three or Four Pounds in Money. It is thought he has got a Paſs with him. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that the Owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by SAMUEL SYKES. ¶

To be LETT for a term of years, and may be entered on the 15th of March,

A GOOD merchant mill and ſaw mill, on Coneſtogoe creek, Carnarvan townſhip, Berks county, in good repair, being the uppermoſt on the creek, and in a thick ſettled neighbourhood, has ſufficient neighbouring cuſtom to keep them going beſt part of the year. For terms, enquire of JACOB MORGAN, Eſq; near the premiſes, or of JACOB MORGAN, jun. in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, who has for ſale, Madeira, Teneriffe and Fyall wines, Weſt-India, Philadelphia, and New-England rum, loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars; tea, coffee, pepper, alſpice, lamp and tanners oil; Carolina and Jerſey tar; fall mackrel; alſo a few tons of exceeding neat drawn Durham iron, country made ſteel, &c. ¶

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

EIGHT acres, and 135 perches of meadow ground, on Greenwich Iſland, adjoining the lands of Iſaac Zane. One hundred and twenty-five acres of land, in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, on which ſtands a good log houſe and barn; there is a good deal of meadow ground, and more may be made. Three plantations in Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing 165 acres, with a houſe and barn on each plantation, and a good deal of meadow. Two plantations in Bethlehem townſhip, Northampton county, containing 260 acres each, with log houſes and barns thereon. The houſe and lot, with all the improvements on it, 31 feet front, and 46 feet deep, with large convenient back buildings, 76 feet deep, and two ſtories high, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, on a lot clear of ground-rent, with the privilege of an alley 3 feet and an half wide; the lot runs into Fourth-ſtreet 369 feet deep, on which ſtands a new brick ſtable, two ſtories high, 26 feet by 20, the foundation is deep enough for cellars, ſo that a tenement may be erected on this foundation. A lot of ground adjoining thereto, containing 29 feet front, out of which is to be taken 3 and a half feet alley, and 230 feet back. A lot of ground in Fourth-ſtreet, 29 feet front, and 166 feet deep. One undivided third part of Elizabeth Furnace, in Lancaſter county, with the lands thereto belonging. One undivided fourth part of Charming Forge, in Berks county. A third part of the town of Manheim, in Lancaſter county. Alſo a few cannon ſtoves. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the premiſes aforeſaid, or any part thereof, may enquire, for further particulars, of the ſubſcriber, at his houſe, next door to the Governor's, CHARLES STEDMAN. tbc 2 m.

N. B. He has alſo to diſpoſe of, ſome new plate, which he will ſell at the firſt coſt, without charges; and ſome china.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Samuel Hurford, late of this City, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment; and all thoſe to whom he was indebted, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be ſettled and paid by

JAMES STEPHENS, CALEB ATTMORE, Executors.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 6th day of February, at four o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Chandler, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, a certain lot or piece of ground, with a wooden dwelling-houſe erected thereon, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, containing in front, on ſaid ſtreet, 16 feet, and in depth 50 feet, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley on the ſouth-ſide, bounded by lands of Plunket Fleeſon, and others; late the property of William Clinton deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue (if not ſold before at private ſale) on Thurſday, the 25th of February next,

THAT noted and long frequented tavern, formerly belonging to Samuel Fleming, in the townſhip of Amwell, county of Hunterdon, and province of New-Jerſey. There are belonging to the premiſes, an extraordinary good houſe, barn, and ſtables, a new large horſe-ſhed, a new paled garden, a good orchard, and 30 acres of good land, part of which is exceeding good meadow, ſufficient to ſupply the tavern with plenty of good hay; the whole is exceeding well watered by a conſtant brook running through it. It is ſituate in the moſt public part of the country, and the whole in the beſt repair for the conveniency of a public houſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid place before the day of public ſale, may know the conditions, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes,

GEORGE CREED.

N. B. The ſubſcriber has likewiſe for ſale, another houſe and lot, in the ſaid townſhip, containing 7 acres, part of which is exceeding good meadow, watered by a conſtant ſtream, ſituate on a public road, and has been a tavern for many years, and very convenient for a ſtore, a brewer, or tanner. There are on the ſaid lot (beſides a good houſe) a new barn, a good orchard, and garden. This will likewiſe be ſold, at public vendue, on the ſaid 25th of February, if not ſold before at private ſale. ¶

Reading, January 5, 1768.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

Living in the town of Reading, in the county of Berks,

A PLANTATION and tract of LAND, late of the eſtate of WILLIAM MAUGRIDGE, Eſq; deceaſed, ſituate in the townſhip of Exeter, in the ſaid county, about 8 miles diſtant from the ſaid town, near the Great Road leading towards Philadelphia, containing 157 acres, whereon is a good convenient dwelling-houſe and barn, a young thriving orchard, upwards of 20 acres of excellent watered meadow, 50 or 60 acres of cleared plough land, and the remainder under very good timber. A large ſtream of water running through the ſame land, and a fine ſpring under the cellar of the dwelling-houſe, renders it an exceeding good place for a dairy, and the fertility of the ſoil deſervedly gives it the name of a good farm. The title is indiſputable. And the premiſes may be entered on in the beginning of April next. To ſave trouble, Four Hundred Pounds will be expected to be paid down, and the reſidue on ſuch terms as the purchaſer can agree with SARAH DRURY, Executrix of the ſaid William Maugridge deceaſed. ¶

RUN away, on the 18th of this inſtant January, from the ſubſcriber, living in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, a ſervant woman, named Elizabeth Cunningham, about 23 years of age, thick and well ſet, a little pock-marked, of a brown complexion, and has the brogue on her tongue; had on, when ſhe went away, a brown linſey bed-gown, and petticoat of the ſame, a ſtamped linen gown, a pair of mens ſhoes, and a pair of white ſtockings; ſhe is with child. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings her to Jacob Barge's, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or ſecures her in any goal, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me ¶ THOMAS WHITE.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of John Adam Gaylor, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, for goods bought at the vendue, or otherwiſe, are deſired to come and pay off their accounts on the 25th day of February next, to Lawrence Garrett, living in Blockley townſhip, one of the executors. And thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, to bring in their accounts on the ſame day, properly proved, in order to enable the executors to ſettle the eſtate. LAWRENCE GARRETT, ALEXANDER ADAMS, Executors. §

Burlington County, January 9, 1768.

NOTICE is hereby given, That whereas JOHN BURR, junior, an inſolvent debtor in ſaid county, did aſſign all his eſtate, both real and perſonal, unto me, for the uſe of his creditors: Now theſe are to deſire the ſaid creditors to meet me at the houſe of Mr. Daniel Jones, innholder, in Mountholly, on Saturday, the 9th day of April next, in order to receive their dividend of the monies in my hands.

¶ JOHN GOLDY, Aſſignee.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber, on very reaſonable Terms,

The valuable INTEREST where he now lives, in Trenton, conſiſting of

A LOT, 67 feet front on King-ſtreet, and 168 feet back, but as it is a corner lot, it alſo fronts on Market-ſtreet, on which is a genteel brick dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, completely finiſhed, with three rooms below ſtairs, and four chambers, beſides apartments above for ſervants; moſt of the rooms are handſomely papered, snd fit for any gentleman's family; to this there is a brick kitchen and waſh-houſe adjoining, with a pump in the latter, and under the whole there are excellent cellars; adjoining to this is a frame houſe, which has four good rooms, beſides the garret and places for ſervants, a very convenient ſtore room, and country houſe back, together with a large ſtore houſe, built for keeping wet goods and country produce, and properly fitted for that purpoſe, with a pork cellar under it.

Alſo a LOT, fronting on Market-ſtreet, 55 feet, and runs through to the lower ſtreet, on which is a large ſtable, and a good carriage-houſe that holds five carriages; the lot contains about a quarter of an acre, and is but a few rods diſtant from the other lots. The whole is very convenient for any gentleman inclining to carry on trade in Trenton, as it is the beſt ſituation for that purpoſe in the town, and has heretofore been a place of great buſineſs; or to any gentleman inclining to live in a pleaſant country town. Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber, and know the terms, which are very moderate, and reaſonable credit will be given. JOSEPH REED, jun. ‖

Eaſton, January 14, 1768.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers did lately, at a Sheriff's vendue, in the county of Northampton, purchaſe a certain tract of Land, ſituate in Mount Bethel townſhip, in the ſame county, adjoining the lands of John Crooks and George Beck, and containing 245 acres, late the property of Mr. William Craig. And whereas the ſaid William Craig hath given us juſt grounds to ſuſpect that the aforeſaid tract of land is ſubject to ſome incumbrances: We do therefore requeſt any perſon or perſons, who may have any title to, or intereſt in, the ſaid premiſes, to make the ſame known unto them, living at Mount Bethel, or to Lewis Gordon, Eſq; at Eaſton, as ſoon as conveniently can be done, and the favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by HENRY DILDINE, JACOB EMRICK. ¶

Gloucester, January 23, 1768.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 21ſt inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JAMES FLANNINGAM, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a ſlim fellow, a little knock-kneed, freſh coloured, with ſhort black or brown hair, and has ſomething of the brogue on his tongue; had on, and took with him, a new light coloured nap ſhort coat, double breaſted, with two rows of baſket buttons, red under jacket, blue duffield trowſers, a pair of buckſkin breeches, and one or two pair of ozenbrigs trowſers, a new Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, and one or two ozenbrigs ditto, a pair of light blue ribbed ſtockings, one pair of black ditto, a pair of good neats leather ſhoes, with ſquare carved ſilver buckles in them, an old beaver hat, which has been bound; he alſo took with him an axe. Said ſervant went away in company with a man, who has been a ſoldier in the Royal American regiment; the ſervant is inclinable to drink, and very quarrelſome when in liquor. Any perſon that will take up and ſecure ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Six Dollars reward, from JOSEPH HUGG.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO valuable tracts of LAND; one of which contains 425 acres, pleaſantly ſituate on Conidoguinet Creek, in Hopewell townſhip, Cumberland county, and province of Pennſylvania, 3 or 4 miles from Shippenſburgh, 75 miles from Baltimore town, and 140 from Philadelphia, whereon are two log dwelling-houſes, alſo a good log barn and ſtable; about 80 acres of the land cleared, and under good fence; about 30 acres of choice meadow made, under good fence, and in good order, and 70 or 80 acres more may be made; there are alſo 20 or 30 acres of dry bottom, extremely rich, and is fit for raiſing hemp; the remainder of the land well timbered and watered; it has formerly been in two plantations, and is now convenient for that purpoſe, as there is water and meadow convenient to both houſes. The other tract, containing 341 acres, ſituate in Lorgan townſhip, county and province above-mentioned, whereon is a log dwelling-houſe, about 60 acres of cleared land, part of it under good fence, ſome meadow made, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made; the remainder of the land rich, and remarkably well timbered and watered. This place is very advantageouſly ſituated for public houſe keeping, as it is 10 miles from Shippenſburgh, on that very public road leading from Carliſle to Fort Pitt; and as this is the only well watered place on that road, for near 20 miles, it renders that ſituation valuable for that buſineſs. This tract of land is only about 70 miles diſtant from Baltimore town, to which place there is a good waggon road.--- The ſaid land is to be ſold in two or three parts, or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, he paying one fourth part of the purchaſe money down, may have three years to pay the remainder; to wit, in three equal yearly payments, without intereſt, on giving ſecurity, if required. Any perſon inclining to view the lands, may apply to Mr. JAMES DUNLAP, at Shippenſburgh, and for terms to JAMES FULTON, in Philadelphia. tbc 9 w.

Cheſter, January 23, 1768.

NOW in cuſtody of the ſubſcriber, committed on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a certain Iriſhman, who calls himſelf DAVID M'CONNEGAN, about 5 feet 10 inches high, wears his own hair, of a ſandy colour, of a fair complexion, and freckled: Had on, when committed, an old brown coat and breeches, tow ſhirt, a felt hat, bound with ferrit, coarſe ſhoes and ſtockings; his maſter, if any, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold for the ſame, in four weeks after date hereof, by JOSEPH THOMAS, Goaler. §

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of RICHARD and PETER FOOTMAN terminates the firſt of February next, All perſons whoſe debts are due, and long outſtanding, are hereby requeſted to pay the ſame by that time, to prevent trouble.-- Thoſe who have accompts againſt them, are deſired to bring them in, as they may be adjuſted and paid.

They have remaining on hand, at their ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, a large and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, imported lately from London and Briſtol, which they will ſell very reaſonable, for caſh, or ſhort credit. Alſo, green tea, French burr and Cologne mill-ſtones, ſheathing nails, window glaſs, flint phials, earthern ware, a braſs chandelier, 24 lights, cordage, an anchor, weighing 1170 lb. old Madeira wine, fit for immediate uſe, barrel beef, Burlington pork, &c. tbc.

December 28, 1767.

WHEREAS Eliſabeth, the Wife of John Bader, has left her Huſband, and taken up with another Man, and runs him in Debt; this is therefore to forbid all Perſons from truſting her on his Account, as he will pay no Debts of her contracting from this Date. § JOHN BADER.

Lancaſter, January 6, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the firſt day of February next, at one o' clock, on the premiſes, a certain lot of ground, ſituate in the borough of Lancaſter, whereon is erected a malt-houſe and brew-houſe, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging; late the property of John Hambright; ſeized and taken in execution by JOHN BARR, late Sheriff, and to be ſold by JAMES WEBB, junior, Sheriff. ¶

Purſuant to an order of Orphan's court, held at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 29th day of January inſtant, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, at the houſe of William Levering, tavern-keeper, near the premiſes,

A Certain meſſuage or tenement, and piece of about two acres of LAND, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the great road, leading from Philadelphia to Reading, bounded weſterly and northerly by land of William Levering, junior, eaſterly by the ſaid road, and ſoutherly by land of Anthony Cook. Alſo a certain other piece of about ten acres of wood-land, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Wiſſahickon Creek, bounded weſterly by the ſaid Creek, northerly by land of ----------, eaſterly by the Germantownſhip line, and ſoutherly by land of Thomas Lievzey, being parts of the real eſtate of Iſaac Cook, late of the ſaid county, carpenter, deceaſed. ANTHONY COOK, and JONAS SUPPLEE, Adminiſtrat. ¶

Lancaſter, January 4, 1768.

WHEREAS, by a diſorder in my eyes, I am rendered incapable of travelling to ſettle and collect my outſtanding debts, or, by myſelf, to ſettle my affairs, without the aſſiſtance of ſome perſon, in whom I can confide; I therefore requeſt all perſons who are indebted to me by bond, bill, account or otherwiſe, to make immediate payment, to prevent my proceeding againſt them in ſuch a manner as my preſent circumſtances, under my ſaid late misfortune, may, perhaps, make neceſſary. Thoſe particularly, who are indebted to me for fees, or any other matters, as late Sheriff of the county of Lancaſter, I requeſt will make immediate payment to Mr. WILLIAM ATLEE, of Lancaſter, whom I have impowered to ſettle my affairs for me. And I beg it as a favour of the gentlemen of the law, that they will be ſo kind as not to diſcharge any actions wherein fees are due to me, until they ſee Mr. Atlee's receipt for them. And thoſe who have accounts againſt me, I requeſt will produce them for ſettlement, as ſoon as poſſible. JOHN BARR. tbc 4 w.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of the LIBRARY COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA, that they are deſired to meet at the Library Room, on Saturday, the 20th of February next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, in order to give their Votes reſpecting a Law propoſed to be made, for reducing the Price of a Share in the ſaid Company's Books and Effects to TEN POUNDS Pennſylvania Currency; and for impowering the Directors, from Time to Time, to diſpoſe of ſuch Duplicates of Books in the Library as they ſhall judge proper, for the Benefit of the Company. By Order of the Directors,

January 12, 1768. FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Secretary.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

STrayed or ſtolen, on Tueſday night, the firſt of this inſtant December, from a paſture near Queen's-town, in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, a ſorrel GELDING, about 14 hands and an half high, a round, ſtrong-made horſe, has a little white on his forehead, large ſaddle marks on his back, near the withers, hanging mane, ſwitch tail, and was 12 years old laſt ſpring; he trots and gallops, and has been uſed to go in a chair. Alſo a brown GELDING, ſome thing higher than the other, but not ſo ſtrong-made, is glaſs eyed, has a blaze in his face, white hind feet, hog mane, ſwitch tail, and may be 11 or 12 years old; this horſe paces naturally, has been uſed to the plow, and has ſome white hairs on his neck, occaſioned by the galling of the collar, neither of them branded, and their other marks, if any, are not remembered. Forty Shillings for taking up and bringing home theſe two horſes to the ſubſcriber, in Queen Anne's county, or Twenty Shillings for either of them, if taken up in this county; and Three Pounds, or Thirty Shillings for either, if taken up out of this county; and, if ſtolen, Twelve Pounds reward for apprehending and bringing to juſtice the thief or thieves, will be paid upon conviction, by

¶ JAMES HOLLYDAY.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, the 16th ult. from the Subſcriber, living in Baltimore Town, an indented Iriſh Servant, named Thomas Owings, a ſtout well ſet Fellow, about 25 Years of Age, has a large Mouth, and ſpeaks good Engliſh, wears ſhort brown Hair; had on, and took with him, a blue Cloth Coat, half worn, an old Snuff coloured Coat, a white Flannel Jacket, lappelled, without Sleeves, a Pair of blue coarſe Cloth Breeches, lined with Ozenbrigs, quite new, a Pair of coarſe Yarn Stockings, ribbed, Country made Shoes, an old Felt Hat, and Ozenbrigs Shirt; he is a Plaiſterer by Trade, and his Cloaths are ſtained with Lime. He ſtole and took away with him, a large black Gelding, a Man's Hunting Saddle, with Buckſkin Seat, and an old Bridle; the Horſe is lame in his Shoulder, has conſtantly been uſed in a Waggon, paces heavy, and is ſhod all round; it is ſuppoſed he has ſtole ſome other Cloaths, may have a Paſs, and change his Name; he has been in the Country about four Months. Whoever takes up and brings home ſaid Servant, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, and for the Servant and Horſe, the above Reward, paid by JOHN DEAVER. ¶ 5 W.

TO BE SOLD,

A Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the Eaſt Side of Second-ſtreet, containing in Front, on ſaid Street, 14 Feet 6 Inches, and extending back 80 Feet, to a 3 Feet Alley, leading into Arch-ſtreet; the Houſe is 14 Feet 6 Inches wide, and 40 Feet deep, carried up in the Back 3 Story high with Brick, and in the Front two Story, with two Garrets, alſo a good Brick Kitchen; ſubject to a Ground-Rent of Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings, Pennſylvania Currency, per Annum; now rented to Mr. William Cannon, for Fifty Pounds per Annum; bounded on the North by the Houſe Mr. Cornelius Bradford lives in, and on the South by Mr. Samuel Cheeſeman's Houſe. For further Particulars, enquire of Joſeph Redman, in Market-ſtreet, or of Dr. John Redman, oppoſite the ſaid Lot.

Likewiſe to be ſold by the Subſcribers, a Parcel of Sadlery and Ironmongery Ware, conſiderably under what they can be imported for. JOSEPH REDMAN, JOHN REDMAN. Tbc.

TO be SOLD, a FARM belonging to the ſubſcriber, ſituated at Long Branch, in the town of Shrewſberry, containing 110 acres. There is on the place a good new dwelling-houſe, with two rooms, and a large entry, below, and four rooms above, with very convenient out houſes. It is well wooded and watered, and in very good fence, has good freſh and ſalt meadow, ſufficient for any ſtock a judicious farmer would keep on it. Its ſituation is healthy, and commands a fine proſpect of the Weſtern Ocean, and as fine a country view as any the county of Monmouth affords; it is within a mile and an half of a fine river, that abounds with fiſh and wild fowl, and where there is a public landing. The ſea baſs banks lie before the door, which afford fiſh of the beſt kind, winter and ſummer. The advantages of ſuch a ſituation muſt recommend it to thoſe who want a farm for profit, and the pleaſantneſs of it, to thoſe who want a cool air, and fine proſpect. It is very conveniently ſituated for any perſon that would take lodgers, or keep a tavern; or any gentleman that has an inclination for a ſummer ſeat on the ſea-ſide, where he will be troubled with no muſketoes or other vermin, that render moſt places, near the ſalts, diſagreeable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, or to the printers hereof.

JOHN MORRIS.

Talbot county, Maryland, December 26, 1767.

HAVING been lately robbed of a conſiderable ſum of money, and by good authority informed, that a Negroe man, commonly known by the name of BERRY's ABEL, with the aſſiſtance of his reputed wife (already in cuſtody) hath committed the theft: I do hereby offer a reward of Three Piſtoles, to be paid to any perſon or perſons that ſhall apprehend and bring him before John Goldſborough, Eſq; one of the Magiſtrates for this county. Said Negroe is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, rather luſty than otherwiſe; had on, and with him, when he went away, a caſtor hat, almoſt new, a blue cloth coat, a jacket of country made cloth, buckſkin breeches, a pair of boots, and a great coat, and in poſſeſſion of a light grey coloured horſe, about 14 hands high. This fellow, I am told, was formerly a ſlave, the property of Mr. Joſeph Berry, but lately received his freedom, as a ſtep judged abſolutely neceſſary to be taken, in order to quiet effectually ſome ſcruples of conſcience, the owner religiouſly entertained, in conſequence of his keeping Negroes in ſlavery; yet, nevertheleſs, it is now preſumed that ſaid Negroe hath, ſince this change of condition, had the principal direction of all the roguery carried on by the Negroes of his acquaintance, ſeeing his preſent ſituation encourages him to offer for ſale (with greater boldneſs) the effects unjuſtly obtained by them, as the produce of his own labour,

¶ 6 w. ANDREW MEIN.

WANTED,

FOUR handſome BRIGHT BAY HORSES, for a carriage, at leaſt 15 hands and an inch high, and natural trotters. Any perſon having ſuch to diſpoſe of, either ſingly, or in pairs, may hear of a purchaſer, by applying to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, at his Livery ſtable, the upper end of Market-ſtreet, in Philadelphia.

CHOICE HYSON TEA,

In ſmall Cheſts, or in Pound Canniſters, to be ſold by

Chriſtophers and Charles Marſhall,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*